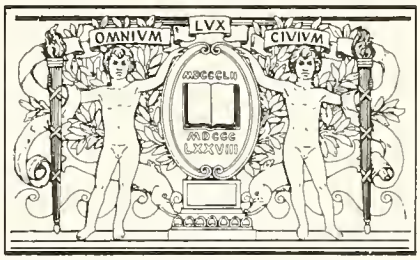

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Jewell Register Supplement

For # 107 (Rev.) Levi Jewell[6], New Englander to Midwest

and

Joseph Jewell[7] on to TX and MO

by

Jennings Bland Pope[11] Ph.D., C.P.A.

#90

This volume supplements The Jewell Register by Pliny Jewell and Rev. Joel Jewell, 1860.

Xeroxed on 100% cotton paper to prevent fading.

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J. Bland Pope, 8107 East Court, Austin, TX

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Preface

This is a supplement to The Jewell Register published in 1860 by Pliny Jewell and Rev. Joel Jewell, and continues the genealogy from #107 Rev. Levi Jewell[6]. The Register is not documented, so I tried to document the connections back from Levi[6] to the immigrant Thomas[1], as well as to document the connections from Levi on down to me. Here is my evaluation of the quality of the connections between generations from me back to Thomas[1]:

From	To	Evaluation	Based on
Thomas[2]	Thomas[1]	Theoretical	Documents reproduced in secondary sources, incl. those in Appendix I and in the 1860 Register.
John[3]	Thomas[2]	Legal	Birth certif. of John[3].
John[4]	John[3]	Legal	Birth record of John[4].
Jacob[5]	John[4]	Legal	Birth certif. of Jacob[5].
Levi[6]	Jacob[5]	Legal(?)	Birth certif. of Levi[6], filed 1905.
Joseph[7]	Levi[6]	Legal	Memo. record of NH birth on record in Mercer ME.
Caroline[8]	Joseph[7]	Legal	Guardian bond of Caroline's spouse.
Charles[9]	Caroline[8]	Legal	" " " " "
Martha[10]	Charles[9]	Legal	Delayed birth certif. of Martha[10].
Bland[11]	Martha[10]	Legal	Delayed birth certif. of Bland[11].

Preface

The purpose of this supplement is to preserve results of this search for the ancestors of my great great grandfather Joseph Jewell, whom I had already identified durin my Jennings family search. From a publication of early OH newspaper marriage notices, I observed that Joseph was married in 1819, and so was (brother) John, with both marriages being performed by Rev. Levi Jewell. Then I found Levi as #107 in The Jewell Register, 1860, and the search for documentation began. Copies of this supplement will be placed in state, county and town libraries back along the migration route to assist other searchers and hopefully to attract additional information. The family name has sometimes been written as Jewel, Juel, Juell, Jule, Joyell, and other variations as we get back into the days when few people could spell.

Thomas Jewell (or Juel), the 27-year-old immigrant from England arrived in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1635. After a generation spent not far from Boston (Braintree and Hingham), the family (i.e., the line of Thomas^{2}) drifted north to the MA-NH border by 1687, then on into NH in the mid-1700s, then into ME c1798 where my bunch remained until after the War of 1812 when Levi^{6} and his family moved to OH about 1816-1817 then to IL in the 1820s. By 1830, part of the family had gone back (across unoccupied, or Indian, country) to IN. Levi's son Joseph^{7} went to TX 1846-1847 then 1857-1858 to Cass County MO where he died in 1858.

An insight into life in New England in the 1600s under Puritan control is given in Conceived in Liberty, vol. I, by Murray N. Rothbard, 1975. In Massachusetts Bay Colony towns under Puritan control, the town minister was paid handsomely to take the lead in establishing and maintaining the Puritan moral ideals. A minister's standard of living there was quite different from the hand-to-mouth existence of frontier preachers in the southern colonies. Creation and subsequent erosion of the Puritan commonwealth is covered in vol. I of Memorial History of Boston, 1881.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony Puritan clergy was never able to exercise such tight

control over town residents near the wavering border with New Hampshire as they did nearer to Boston. In MA in the mid-1600s a resident could not vote without being a "freeman"--i.e., a member of the Puritan Church. For the 1st 50 yr in the Boston area, the Puritan clergy held sway. Their control was loosened after the Restoration in England, then loosened some more when William and Mary took over from the Stuarts. By 1700, other faiths were gaining footholds. (The Memorial History of Boston 1630-1880, vol. II.)

Thomas Jewell[2] was evidently prominent in Puritan Church matters (he was Tithingman), but two generations later John[4] switched c1764 in Weare NH to the Antipedobaptist Church of Christ. Jacob[5] devoted most of his life in Weare and then in Sandwich NH to the Calvinist Baptist cause, but could not stem the tide of public opinion favoring change toward admission of all people to church membership. By the time of Levi[6] the Calvinist elitist ideas had given place to Freewill Baptist ideas of grace for all, but it is not clear what Levi's beliefs were. Levi was ordained by at least one church, but Jacob[5] seems to have been the only full-time minister in the line.

The lives of the 2d thru 5th generations of the Jewell family were affected by raids by French-led Indians during the several French and Indian Wars. A quick understanding of these interesting wars can be gained from the superb American Heritage Pictorial Atlas of United States History, 1966, and from The Colonial Wars 1689-1762 by Howard H. Peckham, U. of Chi. Press 1964. The early history of MA and other New England colonies is included in the 5-volume Commonwealth History of Massachusetts by Albert Bushnell Hart 1927-1930 pub. by States History Company NY. NH history is well covered in the multi-volume History of New Hampshire by Belknap; the book has had a complicated printing history going back to 1812 and 1831. Books about individual towns in MA, NH and ME are mentioned throughout this volume, with the most interesting being History of Weare, New Hampshire

1735-1888, which contains many references to John[4] and Jacob[5]. For ME history, see William Durkee Williamson, The history of the state of Maine, 1832.

The early-day group sheets included herein show that numerous small differences in dates for vital events have been published over the years in town histories and newspaper articles, most of them written after the 1860 publication of the Register. Some of the differences result doubtlessly from simple clerical errors, but it must be remembered, too, that generations 1-5 lived during the period when the calendar problems (the Old Date/New Date matter and the related double-dating matter) were complicating the process of dating all events in the English-speaking world. These problems are explained on pp. 35-37 of The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy by Val D. Greenwood, 1973 (3d printing 1975) Balt. In 1752 England and her colonies belatedly made the switch from the Catholic Church way of using the Julian Calendar (i.e., of starting the year on March 25--i.e., 9 mo. before Christmas) to the Gregorian Calendar designed by Pope Gregory and also of starting the year on January 1 rather than on March 25. The Jewell Register states that dates therein prior to 3 Sep 1752 are Old Style.

The Julian Calendar had been introduced by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C., according to The How Book for Genealogists by George B. Everton, Sr., 1971, whereas the calendar in use in 1981 is the Gregorian Calendar introduced by Pope Gregory VIII in 1582 and widely adopted in Europe at that time. Because of the break-away of the English from the Catholic Church, this calendar was not adopted in England and its colonies until 1752. In the intervening years, in England and its colonies, there was uncertainty, each year, as to which year the period from 1 Jan to 24 Mar fell into, so a double-dating system was used. This involved writing both the Julian Calendar year and the Gregorian Calendar year separated by a slash mark. Why the change in calendars? Because the old calendar had over the centuries gotten 10 days behind the earth's seasons that result from rythmic changes in the

earth's axis in relation to the sun.

Levi[6] moved from NH to ME c1798 and remained there about 15 yr; then he and his family moved west c1816-1817 as part of the westward movement of the English, Scotch-Irish and German peoples in America. These races had been kept on the eastern seaboard by the French and the Indians, except for skirmishers sent to the midwest during the French and Indian Wars, and (after the great 1763 settlement of territorial claims among the European nations) by the English king's Proclamation Line along the ridge of the eastern mountains, intended to pacify the apprehensive Indians. The Revolutionary War removed this line, and sent Americans again into the midwest to contest with British-led Indians. The War of 1812 did the same. Thus, the fertility of the midwest was seen by many Americans who settled there after the fighting ended.

Part of the fun of tracing a family's migration comes from learning the history of the times and places involved in order to understand the moves that the family made. For example, the early history of OH is interesting, and it is well described in Ohio before 1850 by Robert E. Chaddock, AMS Press, Inc. NY 1967. For the history of western IN before and during the War of 1812 (involving Tecumseh, etc.) shortly before the Jewell family moved to the midwest, see The invasion of Canada, by Pierre Berton, 1980, Little, Brown and Company, Boston.

When the Jewells moved to the midwest, they arrived before most record-keepers. The first marriage of Joseph[7] is included in a publication summarizing marriage info in OH newspapers of the time; his 2d mar. was out in Indian Territory of eastern IL--no records there. Levi[6] is said to have died in Cincinnati, but that courthouse burned subsequently destroying any probate records on Levi. The probate records on Joseph[7] are on file in Cass Co. MO. Caroline[8] was born at a time (c1833) and place (IN) without birth records or (prob.) newspapers. Her 1849 mar. in Grayson Co. TX is recorded, but her 1861 death in Travis Co. TX is not. No con-

temporary record exists of the birth of Charles[9], though his mar. is recorded in Burnet Co. TX; he died intestate and there was no probate, but deed records 45 yr after his death show the makeup of his family and the distribution of his property. The birth of Martha[10] in Burnet Co. TX is recorded on a delayed birth certificate; her original marriage license had never been retrieved from the County Clerk (after recording) and was in the Clerk's loose papers. Martha[10] died intestate (having written little notes of her wishes) but the makeup of her family and distribution of her share of community property are on file in the deed records of Travis Co. TX.

The state libraries of NH and ME were helpful, even during the current inflation/budget problems common to all such institutions.

As usual in family searches, I was helped by professional searchers, particularly by these:

1. For Sandwich, NH by Mrs. Eva L. Fellows, P.O. Box 202, Center Sandwich NH 03227 who supplied the Sandwich Historical Society annuals that concerned the Jewell family.
2. For Lewistown, IL by Mrs. Betty J. Gibboney, 1117 S. Main Street, Lewistown, IL 61542 who supplied information pointing toward Maine.
3. For Grayson County, TX by Mrs. Mamie Cross, 2105 W. Bond, Denison, TX 75020 who found the probate of Jane, 2/w of Joseph[7], and also noticed the possibility that Jane's maiden name might have been Coffee.

The good results of this search could not have been achieved had not the 1860 Register been published. I could have never gotten back of #R-107 Levi[6]. Even with the knowledge from the 1850 Grayson County TX census that Joseph[7] was born in NH c1797-1798, and the supposition (from Ohio Marriages) that Joseph's father was named Levi, I couldn't have gone back of Levi[6] because there were other Levi Jewells in NH at the same time. At first I selected the wrong Levi, only to learn that he owned the grist mill in his town and thus didn't need to go west.

The 1860 Register is largely undocumented, so I attempted to verify the dates of birth,

marriage, and death of generations 1 thru 6 as set out in the Register. I have placed on the family group sheets herein a special mark (◦) beside vital dates that I have been able to verify back to official records (or publications of official records). Chances of documenting vital dates in my direct line other than those marked (◦) are slim indeed.

MA has no central vital records office containing the early (i.e., pre-1840s) vital information such as NH has. For generations 4 thru (the birth of) 7, the vital date info should be on record in offices of the town clerks and/or in the NH state vital records office in Concord. However, the birth dates of the first 4 of the ch of Levi^{6} in the 1790s in Sandwich NH are not on record in NH. They are, however, recorded in a memorandum record in the office of the Town Clerk of Mercer ME, written apparently by the (then) Town Clerk in the early 1800s and listing all the children of early settlers there, to prove to the Proprietors that the town was growing. (Thanks to Mrs. Gwenet H. Smith of Newport ME for this explanation.)

Connections in my direct line back to Thomas^{2} are legally air-tight and based on primary sources, if the delayed birth certificate of Levi^{6} is to be credited.

To put the Jewell family migration in perspective, see Westward Expansion, by Ray Allen Billington, pub. by Macmillan Pub. Co. NY 1974.

This search required a year of my time, full-time. Unfortunately, I was unable to find a Jewell Family search group to join, so I don't have complete group sheets for others of Levi's children, or for any of Levi's grandchildren except that on one of Joseph's children.

J.B.P.
October 1981

(R-1)

HUSBAND Thomas Jewell[1]
Birth 1607 - 1608 Place Kingston Surrey ENG
Marriage Date 1637 - 1640 Place
OTHER WIVES (IF ANY):
Occupation Miller Church belonged to Prob Anglican
Death By 21 July 1654 Place Braintree Suffolk MA
Burial Date Place
Father's Name Mother's maiden name

WIFE (maiden name) 2/w Grisell Fletcher
Birth Place
OTHER HUSB. (IF ANY): (2) Humphrey Griggs 1-9-1655 (3) Henry Kibbe (4) John Gurney (5) John Burge 3 July 1667
Death By 5 Apr 1675 Church belonged to
Burial Date Place Chelmsford Middlesex MA (No probate record at " Probate Ct.)
Father's Name Mother's maiden name

HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND NOTES
Widow and children lived at Mendon MM 1663.
Records of the Town of Braintree 1640 to 1793, ed by Samuel A. Bates 1886.
Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America, by Henry Whitteman.
Merodith, NH Annals and Genealogies.

Name and address of person submitting this sheet.
DR. J. BLAND POPE, C.P.A.
8107 EAST COURT
AUSTIN, TX 78759

Where was information shown on this family record obtained?
The Jewell Register 1860.
Planters of the Commonwealth by Banks.
Chelmsford Vital Records
Annals of the Town of Mendon.

	CHILDREN (List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth)	WHEN BORN (Day Mo Yr)	WHERE BORN (Town, County)	STATE OR COUNTRY	DIED (Day Mo Yr)	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet	NO. CHILDREN	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES (Birth, Death, Parents Name)
By Wife #1					Amesbury	Date c 18 Oct 1672		Hingham
2 +	Thomas Jewell[2]	1639 - 1641		MA	24 Oct 1706 Stow MA	To Susanna Guilford	Bapt. 2 Nov 1651	[illegible] John Guilford
By Wife #2						Date 1) c1670 2)		Joseph lived in Mendon, Watertown,
3	Joseph Jewell, a miller	24 Apr 1642?	Braintree Norfolk	MA	by 2 Sep 1736	To Martha Isabell		Portsmouth, Charlestown, Sudbury & Stow MA
	Hannah Jewell	c 27 Feb 1643	Braintree Norfolk	MA		Date 1) 30 Aug 1664 2)		
					Plainfield CT	To John Parris John Grofe		
4	Nathaniel Jewell	c 15 Apr 1648	" "	"	Mar 1717	Date 1) June 1676 (2)		Nathaniel lived in Concord MA
						To Mary (Smedley) Shepard	Margaret.	and Plainfield CT
	Grizell Jewell	c 19 Mar 1651/2	" "	"		Date 1664 or 1668		
		c 14 day 2d month				To William Fletcher		
	Mercy Jewell	1653	" "	"		Date 9 Dec 1670		
						To Joseph Spalding		
	Sherebiah Jewell					Date		
						To Kehy or Kely		

Pope's Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900) gives a 27 Feb 1643 date for birth of Thomas[2], as a twin of Hannah. But only Hannah's birth is recorded in Braintree, with no mention of Thomas[2]. (The Town Clerk checked back to the original for me. So, I cannot accept that date, although it is tempting as it would indicate that Thomas[2] was junior to Joseph who Grizell left everything to. See appendix I. -- Best guess is that Thomas[2] is son of Thomas[1] by a former wife. In Appendix I, Grisell's request that land be assigned to Thomas (with no mention of Joseph) at Mendon indicates that Thomas was older than Joseph. -- This raises an interesting question: was Thomas[1] first wife the dau of a nobleman in accordance with the family tradition related in Amesbury?

Conflicting date info. is given in several published accounts, including that in A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England by James Savage pp. 345, 548.

It is not practical to resolve all the conflicts on dates. Some are obviously clerical errors and some are mixed up in the Old Date/New Date matter covered in the Preface.

I obtained from the Registry of Suffolk County Probate in Boston a xerox copy of the will of Thomas[1], signed with a mark. It does not name the children or even the wife. With the will is the agreement to bring up the Jewell children, signed by Humphrey Griggs, but it too does not name the children. -- So, the connection between Thomas[2] and Thomas[1] depends on Grisell's statements reported in Appendix I. The legality of this connection is questionable.

The Town Clerk of Braintree reports: (1) no record of a marriage of Thomas[1] c1641 to Grizell Fletcher, (2) no record of a marriage of Thomas[1] c1637 to somebody else, (3) no record of death of Thomas[1] shortly before 21 July 1654, (4) no record of Thomas[2] being born c1639.

The Town Clerk of Hingham reports: (1) no record of birth of Thomas[2] in Hingham, and (2) no record of mar. of Thomas[1].

(R-1)

(R-1) Thomas Jewell[1]

The progenitor of this Jewell line in America arrived in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1635. He was a 27-year-old miller from Kingston, Surrey, England, who, after passage from 10 Apr 1635 to 7 June 1635 on the "Planter" of London, settled by 1639 at Mt. Wollaston, the locality that became Braintree. (See pages 140-144 of The Planters of the Commonwealth 1620-1640 by Charles Edwards Banks, 1979 Balt. Also, see Appendix VI herein.) No wife is listed on the ship passenger list, but that does not prove that there was none with him.

Since the Jewell family arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony at such an early date, it is mentioned in many books about the early days in and around Boston, with several spellings of the name being used, such as Juel and Juell.

It is not known why Thomas[1] chose to leave England, or what if anything his religious beliefs had to do with the decision. Most people emigrating from England to the New World in the 1st half of the 1600s were either Puritans (disapproving of the Church of England procedures as being too much like the Catholic church but willing to stay in the Church and try to reform it) or Separatists such as the Pilgrim Fathers (disapproving of the established Church of England to such an extent that they wanted to scrap it and start over). If, as seems likely, Thomas[1] was related to a past high ranking Church of England official, then he probably did not fall into either of those categories and had some other motive for leaving England.

Thomas[1] was evidently not a Puritan, as he is not listed in List of Freemen of Massachusetts 1630-1691 by Lucius R. Paige. Members of the Puritan Church in the Massachusetts Bay Colony were called "freemen" and were the only citizens who could vote (not that voting made such a great difference, as the ruling clergy ran things to suit themselves anyway). Most of the residents were not freemen.

The will of Thomas[1] (included in Appendix I) dated "the 10th, 2d month, 1654--i.e., 10 Apr 1654--does not name his widow or his children. Appendix I demonstrates that

(R-1) Thomas Jewell[1]

the widow was named Grisell (elsewhere identified as Grisell Fletcher who outlived 4 of 5 husbands). It is uncertain whether Grisell was Thomas[1] first wife, and whether Thomas[2] was the son of Grisell or of a prior wife of Thomas[1]. This uncertainty arises because Grisell, after the death of Thomas[1], willed (see Appendix I) the bulk of her property to Joseph[2] and none to the older Thomas[2] as would have been the normal English practice if Thomas[2] had been her son and her oldest son. (It is implied in Appendix I that Thomas[2] was older than Joseph[2].) The authors of the 1860 Register stated their assumption that Thomas[2] was the oldest child (and named after his father Thomas[1]). This searcher has been assuming that the 3d person (see item 4 below) in Thomas[1] household in 1639 was a child, and that the child lived, and that the child was Thomas[2], but these assumptions may not be correct. In an application for land, made after the death of Thomas[1], Grisell refers to Thomas[2] as her "son"; she did not say "step-son"; however, that is not legal proof. -- It appears likely that Thomas[2] was not son of Grisell.

Other published references to the early Jewells in America include the following:

1. American Ancestry vol. I p. 42 pub by Joel Munsell's Sons; also vol. VII pp. 202-203.
2. Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy vol. III p. 669.
3. Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire by Sybil Noyes and others re-published 1972 Balt. p. 379. Mentions a George Jewell drowned in Boston Harbor Nov 1637; possibly from Barnstable in Devon, England, but no known relationship to Thomas[1]. This write-up states that Grisell Fletcher was 2d wife of Thomas[1] and goes on in such a confused fashion as to defy understanding.
4. A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England by James Savage. Vol. I (1860) 1965 Balt. pp 547-8 have a bearing on the uncertainty mentioned above. It states that Thomas[1] was granted (at a meeting) 12 acres "which was the common allow. for three heads, hims. w. and the ch. prob. Thomas". Further, it states that the Thomas[1] will is dated 10 Apr 1654 and

(R-1) Thomas Jewell[1]

probated 21 July 1654. Page 315: Thomas[1] widow, Grisell, married Humphrey Griggs 9 Mar 1656, after Griggs had bound himself to bring up the children of Thomas[1]. Then Griggs died Aug 1657.

5. A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New-England by John Farmer, reprint 1964 Balt. p. 162.

6. The New England Historical and Genealogical Register vol XXII (1868) pp 43-46 re "Grisell Gurney" (i.e., Grisell (Fletcher) (Jewell) (Griggs) (Kibbe) Gurney, with husband #5 John Burge still in the future). Herein, Grisell referred to Thomas[2] as her "son" (in an application for land) but the reference is made in a document that does not give legal proof that he was her son as distinguished from her step-son. This article is reproduced as Appendix I with the kind permission of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.

7. Genealogical and Family History of the State of New Hampshire by Ezra S. Stearns vol. I (1908), the Lewis Pub. Co., Chi. mentions Thomas[1], Thomas[2], and John[3]. (Caution: page 1740 lists a 5th generation "Levi", and p. 2042 lists a 6th gen. "Levi", neither of which is #107 in the Register.)

8. Records of the Town of Braintree 1640 to 1793.

9. The Generations of Jaffrey, New Hampshire by Albert Annett and Alice E. E. Lehtinen, 1934 p. 443 mentions that on 24th day, 2d mo., 1939, Thomas[1] was granted "for three heads, 12 acres". He was "of Mount Wollaston which was first settled in 1625 and incorporated in 1640 as Braintree". It gives info. on the line of Joseph[2]. Another way to have written the date would have been 24 Apr 1639. (Calendar problems are explained in Preface.)

10. Meredith, N.H. Annals and Genealogies by Mary E. Neal Hanaford 1932 mentions (Bishop) John Jewell 1522-1571 of the north of Devonshire.

11. Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine by George Thomas Little 1909 vol. IV states that the widow of John[3] oldest child Thomas accompanied her children (after death of John[3]) to Kennebec County ME where her descen-

ants remained.

12. The Pioneers of Massachusetts by Charles Henry Pope. (1900) Balt. 1965 p. 201 states that after the death of Humphrey Griggs, widow Grizzell married Henry Kibbe of Dorchester. (Actually, Kibbe was husband #3.) See group sheet.
13. Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families 1620-1700 by Frank R. Holmes 1964 Balt.
14. Bibliographia Genealogica Americana: An Alphabetical Index to American Genealogies and Pedigrees by Daniel S. Durrie 1886, Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany NY.

There were other Jewells in the colony but their connections to Thomas[1], if any, are unknown: George at Saco ME in 1637; Samuel at Boston in 1655; Nathaniel at Boston 1694; George of Elizabeth; and Mark in NH (a little later, as mentioned in connection with Jacob[5]). A James Jewell arrived in 2d group of Pilgrims at New Plymouth in 1621.

- -

Some searchers have speculated that Thomas[1] may have been related in some way to John Jewell (1522-1571), Bishop of Salisbury (Eng.) John had been born in Devonshire according to the Register. According to footnote on p. 72 of Winthrop Papers vol. I, 1498-1628, pub. 1929, Bishop Jewell published in 1567 a book entitled, The Defense of the Apologie. A 6" x 8" B&W copy of an oil portrait of Bishop Jewell can be obtained for $4.50 from National Portrait Gallery, Publications Department, St. Martin's Place, London, WC2H OHE. A letter to The British Library in June 1981 brought this response:

> "Most references to the Jewell family in genealogical bibliographies refer only to the Jewell family of Buden or Bowden, in Devon and it was to this Jewell family that Bishop John Jewell belonged. C. Manning History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, volume 2, London, 1809, page 272 mentions a Richard Jewell, florist c. 1692-1710, whose son and grandson were both named John. The grandson died circa 1760, leaving no children."

Evidently, this response is an implied "No" to the question asked: "whether or not a book has been published on the Jewell family of Surrey County...."

(R-1) Thomas Jewell[1]

Dr. Marion J. Hay, P. O. Box 581, Tallahassee, FL 32302, identified in Appendix VI, has delved into the Bishop Jewell matter; her work included more than one trip to England, and included a 1964 visit to Salisbury Cathedral). The following quotations and the excerpt from the Supplement she co-authored, given in Appendix VI, are reproduced with her kind permission. On August 8, 1981, she wrote:

> "I worked through parts of numerous of the writings of Bishop Jewell, especially being interested in the Apologia from which the 39 articles of the Church of England were derived. For years the Apologia by decree was chained to the lectern of every church in Britain.
>
> "In the Baudelian Library at Oxford all the books by Bishop Jewell are listed; many were purchased from him (his own writings and from his personal library, because he was in Oxford during the reign of Henry VIII but judiciously departed for Switzerland after "Bloody" Mary placed his life in jeopardy."

On August 19, 1981, Dr. Hay sent further explanation:

> "The Bodeleian Library is at Oxford University, Oxford U.K.(or England). The long-ago spelling was Baudley 1066 after the organizer of this invaluable reference library. Now it is always spelled Bodlian in reference to the Library.
>
> "The spelling Apologia is Latin, and Apologie is French. In an older big dictionary apologia has a meaning "a defense of what may to others appear to be wrong". The spelling apologie may have been caused by a desire to get away from Roman Church connotations."

(R-2)

HUSBAND Thomas Jewell[2] (Thomas[1])
Birth c 1639 Place MA
Marriage Date ° 18 Oct 1672 Place Hingham Plymouth MA
OTHER WIVES (IF ANY) #2: 17 Feb 1702 : Ruth Badger
Occupation Church belonged to
Death 24 Oct 1706 Place Amesbury, Essex Co. MA
Burial Date Place
Father's Name Thomas Jewell[1] Mother's maiden name

WIFE (maiden name) #1 Susanna Guilford
° Bapt 2 Nov 1651 Place Hingham MA
OTHER HUSB. (IF ANY) Church belonged to
Death Place
Burial Date Place
Father's Name prob. John Guilford Mother's maiden name

HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND NOTES

Name and address of person submitting this sheet
DR. J. BLAND POPE, C.P.A.
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AUSTIN, TX 78759

Where was information shown on this family record obtained?
The Jewell Register, 1860.
Genealogical and Family History of the state of New Hampshire 1908
History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts 1893
History of Amesbury and Merrimac 1880
Vital records of Hingham Massachusetts.

	CHILDREN	WHEN BORN (Day Mo Yr)	WHERE BORN (Town, County)	State or Country	DIED (Day Mo Yr)	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet	No. Chil. Under 21	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES: Birth	Death	Parents' Name
	Mary Jewell[3]	° 1 Oct 1674	Hingham, Plymouth	MA	24 Oct 1706	° Date 1 Dec 1693 18 Nov 1722 To 1) Joseph Barnard 2) Thos. Hunt				
5	Thomas Jewell	° 21 Aug 1676	" "	MA	Tingsborough MA 1723	Date 17 Feb 17 01/2 To Ruth Badger				
	Ruth Jewell	° 26 Aug 1678	" "	MA		Date To				
6	Hannah Jewell	° 10 Feb 1680/81	Hingham "	MA	Hingham MA 15 July 1683	Date To —				
7 +	John Jewell	° 29 June 1683	Hingham "	MA	Amesbury MA c 1714	Date ° 9 Jan 1701/2 Amesbury To Hannah Prowse		Amesbury Ma. 1676		Hannah Barnes John Prowse
8	Hannah Jewell (again)	° 14 Sep 1685	Hingham "	MA		Date ° 12 May 1705 19 Sep 1715 To Jonathan Osgood - Peter Thompson				
9	Samuel Jewell	19 Feb 1687/8	Amesbury "	MA	Amesbury	Date ° 6 Nov 1712 To Sarah Ring		Amesbury 7 Oct 1691	1728+	Robert Ring Ruth
10	Joseph Jewell	17 Nov 1691	Amesbury "	MA	Amesbury 18 Sep 1733	Date 16 Jan 1716/17 or 1 Jan 1717 To Anna Quimby		Amesbury 23 May 1698	1750	

Thomas[2] was not born in Hingham says the Town Clerk. Nor is his birth listed in Vital Statistics of Amesbury; same ra his death. -- Thomas[2] moved to Amesbury MA c1687. -- Appendix I shows that Thomas[2] and his siblings and his step-mother were in Mendon MA from c1663 to about 1672 and may have been there 14 July 1675 when Mendon was attacked at the start of King Philip's War, but they did not return "with the refugees in 1680".

There are no estate records on Thomas[2] in the Essex County records in Salem. Land records there show: Thomas[2] sold land in Salisbury in 1703 and in 1712; he sold land in Amesbury in1713 to a John Jewell and also some to a Joseph Jewell.

Boston Registry Div. does not have Thomas[2] birth in Boston or in Annexed towns.

(R-2)

(R-2) Thomas Jewell[2]

Thomas[2] is interesting for two reasons. First, was he son of Grisell? This is discussed under Thomas[1]. Secondly, he seems to have been moving into prominence.

Thomas[2] lived all his life in MA, as shown on his group sheet. However, he is believed to have settled c1687 in the part of Amesbury MA which later (c1742) was found to be in NH and re-named South Hampton. Page 116 of History of Amesbury and Merrimac Massachusetts relates a fanciful tradition that Thomas was a hostler in England and eloped to America with a nobleman's daughter. However, Thomas[2] was not the immigrant, and, further, Thomas[1] was a miller rather than a hostler.

The Jewell Register points out that Thomas[2] served several times as Tithingman. Such an individual was selected to see to the morals of ten neighbors (hence the title, tithing). Use of a tithing man was one of the controls used to enforce high moral standards on all residents of a community. Page 116 of Amesbury states, further, that Thomas[2] "became very prominent in town affairs, filling every important office."

(R-7) HUSBAND John Jewell[1] (Thomas[2] Thomas[1])

Birth ° 29 June 1683 Place Hingham Plymouth MA

Marriage Date ° 9 Jan 1701/2 Place Amesbury, Essex Co MA

OTHER WIVES (IF ANY)

Occupation Church belonged to

Death c 1714 Place Amesbury, Essex Co MA

Burial Date Place

Father's Name Thomas Jewell[2] Mother's maiden name Susannah Guilford

WIFE (maiden name) Hannah Prowse

Birth Mar 1676 Place Amesbury

OTHER HUSB (IF ANY) #2 : Peter Thompson 17 Sep 1715

Church belonged to

Death Place

Burial Date Place

Father's Name John Prowse Mother's maiden name Hannah Barnes

Name and address of person submitting this sheet
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Where was information shown on this family record obtained?
The Jewell Register, 1860
Genealogical and Family History of the State of New Hampshire

	CHILDREN List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth	WHEN BORN DAY MO YR.	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DIED DAY MO YR	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet	NO. CHILDREN	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES BIRTH	DEATH	PARENTS NAME
14	Abigail Jewell[4]	7 Nov 1702	? Amesbury	Essex	MA		DATE ° 3 June 1725 TO Lawrence Straw				
15	Thomas Jewell	°10 Sep 1707	Amesbury	Essex	MA	Amesbury	DATE ° 19 Feb 1731/2 intent TO Judith Lancaster			° 20 Mar 1751/2	
16	Hannah Jewell	°16 Sep 1710	Amesbury	Essex	MA		DATE 2 Sep 1735 TO ? Peter Bryer				
17 +	John Jewell	° 20 June 1712	Amesbury	Essex	MA	Sugar Hill NH 5 Apr ? age 93 1805	DATE C1735 ? Amesbury TO Hannah Lancaster				
18	Barnes Jewell	° 12 Apr 1715	Amesbury	Essex	MA	? Amesbury	DATE ° 13 May 1740 TO Dorothy (Hoyt) Jones		22 Apr 1714		Mary Currier Robert Hoyt

In 1687, John[3] moved to Amesbury MA with his parents. -- No indication was found that he was in any of the French and Indian Wars. -- His death is not listed in Vital Statistics of Amesbury.

#15 Thomas[4] is prob the Thomas who married Judith Lancaster and had eldest child Henry L. born in Amesbury 19 Dec 1732 and died in South Hampton NH. Henry married Sarah Gould and their ch included Henry, Enos, Joseph & Thomas. Henry's widow Sarah accompanied her children Henry and Enos to Kennebec County ME where her descendants remained. Page 1847 of Geneal. & Fam. Hist. of the State of Maine 1909.

(R-7) There are no estate records on John[3] in the Essex County records in Salem. A 3 Aug 1713 document names some John as son of some Thomas (Bk 25-28/9.

(R-17) HUSBAND John Jewell[4] (John[3] Thomas[2] Thomas[1])
Birth ° 20 JUNE 1712 Place Amesbury, Essex Co. MA
Marriage Date c1735 Place ? Amesbury, Essex Co. MA
OTHER WIVES (IF ANY): Sons John and Sarah Pressey ° 14 May 1745 in Amesbury
Occupation Farmer Church belonged to
Death ?5 Apr? 1805, per Mrs. Fellows Place Sugar Hill (near Lisbon), Grafton Co NH
Burial Date Place
Father's Name John Jewell[3] Mother's maiden name Hannah Prowse

WIFE (maiden name) Hannah Lancaster
Birth Place
OTHER HUSB. (IF ANY): Church belonged to
Death Place
Burial Date Place
Father's Name Mother's maiden name

John[4] sold land in Amesbury 1729, 1733 and 1735, and in Salisbury 1731.
I was unable to find a pro searcher to examine deed records in Grafton County, and I failed in repeated efforts to communicate with the Town Clerk of Sugar Hill.

The 1790 Sandwich census includes the following who were prob. sons or grandsons of R-17 John: John (with hh of 11), Sargent (hh of 4), Jacob (hh of 6), Jacob Jr (hh of 6)

Name and address of person submitting this sheet.
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Where was information shown on this family record obtained?
The Jewell Register, 1860 (#17)
History of Weare NH 1888, incl Portions Incl. in Appendix III hereto.

	CHILDREN (List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth)	WHEN BORN (Day Mo Yr)	WHERE BORN (Town, County)	State or Country	DIED (Day Mo. Yr)	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet	No. Children	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES: Birth	Death	Parents' Name
	Lydia Jewell[5]	c1736	? Amesbury, Essex	MA		Date Early 1750s, 1st by To whites in Weare				
52 +	(Elder) Jacob Jewell	° 18 Mar 1736/7	Amesbury, Essex	MA	Sandwich 1812+ ? Newbury port MA	Date c1760 To Martha Quimby		? 1738	after 19 Aug 1820	? Wm Quimby ? Martha Eastman
53	Hannah Jewell (twin)	° 5 Feb 1739	Amesbury, Essex	MA	? young	Date 17 July 1760 ° To Enoc Davis		(they resided at Newburyport MA)		
54	Sarah Jewell (twin)	° 5 Feb 1739	Amesbury, Essex	MA		Date To				
55	Sargeant Jewell	° 6 Sep 1741	Amesbury, Essex	MA	In Army at Saratoga 1777	Date To				
56	Anna) Jewell	° 29 Apr 1744	Amesbury		? Young	Date To				
57	John Jewell Jr	27 Feb 1744/5			White Field NH Age 83 Jan 1828	Date To ? Hannah Quimby		This John[5] was in Weare early 1770s		
59	Mary (Molly) Jewell	13 Aug 1749		NH	? Sandwich ? 19 Oct 1851	Date To (1) Timothy Tuxbury		19 Oct 1751	4 Nov 1773	
58	Enoch Jewell	2 Mar 1752	? Weare Hillsborough	NH		Date To				

17

(R-17) John Jewell[4]

Whereas John[3] had spent his entire life in MA, John[4] moved during his lifetime on into the interior of NH. He moved to Weare NH (as the 2d settler) in 1751, then on to Sandwich, and finally on farther north. Appendix III shows that in Weare in 1764, John[4] was constable (an important office). He and his family were prominent in Weare, and the History of Weare index to persons contains 26 references to him. On 19 Apr 1768 John and several of his children were baptised and received into the Antipedobaptist Church in Weare. -- His grandparents had moved in 1687 to the part of Amesbury MA which in 1742 was found to be in NH and was split off into South Hampton NH. -- When John went to Weare in 1751, his sons Jacob and John and dau Lydia were with him. -- John[4] birth is recorded in Amesbury, but his marriage is not. -- No indication was found that John[4] was in any of the French and Indian Wars. -- Vital records office in NH does not have his marriage record or his death record. -- The Town Clerk of Lisbon has no record of John, and the Probate Judge, Grafton County, does not have his probate. No deed records found for John 4 in Rockingham County NH re his time in South Hampton.

(R-17)

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(R-52) HUSBAND (Elder) Jacob Jewell[5] (John[4], John[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1])
Birth ? 18 Mar 1736/7 Place Amesbury Essex MA
Marriage Date c1760 Place ? Weare, Hillsborough Co. NH
OTHER WIVES (IF ANY)
Occupation (1761: Farmer) Baptist Minister Church belonged to Calvinist Baptist
Death 1812+ Place Sandwich, Carroll Co NH
Burial Date Place
Father's Name John Jewell[4] Mother's maiden name Hannah Lancaster

WIFE (maiden name) Martha Quimby
Birth ?1738? Place
OTHER HUSB. (IF ANY)
Church belonged to
Death after 19 Aug 1820 (sold dower right in farm); original doc. in possession of Mrs. Fellows. Signed X
Burial Date Place
Father's Name ?William Quimby Mother's maiden name ?Martha Eastman?

	CHILDREN (Not in proper sequence)	WHEN BORN Day Mo Yr	WHERE BORN Town	County	State or Country	DIED Day Mo Yr	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet	No. Link Chart	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES: BIRTH	DEATH	PARENTS' NAME
101	Ruhama (or Hannah) Jewell[6]	8 Nov 1757	Weare	Hillsborough	NH		DATE TO Bradbury Jewell				Mark Jewell (unrelated)
102	Sarah Jewell	22 Oct 1755	Weare	"	NH		DATE TO John Jewell				Mark Jewell Info supplied by Mrs Fellows
103	Martha Jewell	14 Sep 1762	Weare	"	NH		DATE ? 27 Aug 1780 TO ? Nathaniel French				
104	Lydia Jewell	c1766	Weare	"	NH		DATE ? 9 Dec 1792 TO John Severance Jr.				
105	Mary Jewell	c1768	Weare	"	NH		DATE ? 30 Dec 1795 TO ? Eliphalet Prescott				Info. supplied by Mrs. Fellows
106	Jacob Jewell Jr	11 Apr 1765	Weare	"	NH	Mt Vernon ME 21 Sep 1831	DATE 13 or 3 Aug 1783 (Sandwich) TO ? Sarah Wells		14 June 1772	23 Jan 1843	
107 +	(Rev) Levi Jewell	5 Feb 1769	Weare	Hillsborough	NH	1830+ Cincinnati O.	DATE 13 Aug 1790 TO Judith Tuxbury		Amesbury 24 Dec 1766	OH-IL	Henry Tuxbury Sarah Calfe
108	Sargeant Jewell	11 Mar 1767	Weare	"	NH		DATE ? 23 Nov 1786 (Sandwich) TO Miriam Page				Ch: Nancy, Jesse, Mary, David, Abigail Sargent, Lydia, Miriam, Harriet
109	William Jewell	c1776/77	Weare or Sandwich	Carrol	NH	Lunenburg Mass	DATE ? July 1801 TO Avis				Ch: Nathaniel, Sargent, Hannah, Levi, William, Avis
	Hannah Jewell	9 Dec 1759	Weare	Hillsborough	NH		DATE TO				
	Jesse Jewell	12 Sep 1771	Weare	"	NH						
	Phebe Jewell	18 Oct 1773	?Weare	"							

George Jessamin ? handwritten in margin of the copy of Weare in NH St Lib
Nathaniel ____ ?

As a child, Jacob accompanied his parents to Weare in 1751; his father was 2d settler there. -- Jacob's birth is in the published Vital Statistics of Amesbury (MA). A retroactive birth certif. was filed on him in NH in 1903, but it is erroneous and s/be disregarded. -- Prob he was born in the part of Amesbury that was split off in 1742 into South Hampton NH. -- Jacob served 1754-1756 in [illegible] French and Indian War and was promoted to Ensign. -- In 1768 he was a founder of a Baptist Church in Weare; it was the 2d such in NH. Moved to Sandwich c1774 after a schism. -- The starting point for this group sheet was The Jowell Register, 1860. -- Sandwich Town Clerk records burned Feb. 1934. -- NH vital records office does not have his marriage record or his death certif. -- I engaged a pro searcher to seek Jacob's estate distribution in the County of Strafford Registry of deeds and probate; not found in a limited search. -- Jacob's son Levi #107 was in Mercer, Somerset County ME census for 1810 (with hh of 12) along with brother William #109 (with hh of 7) and Sergeant #55. -- Some items come from 1884 newspaper reproduced herewith as Appendix II. -- Sources include History of Weare; census records for Weare and Sandwich 1790 to 1820, and census records for Somerset and Kinnebec Counties ME for 1800 and 1810.

(R-52)

(R-52) Elder Jacob Jewell[5]

"Elder" is a clerical designation. Jacob was perhaps the most interesting person in this direct Jewell line. In his capacity as religious leader, he was standing in the path of change, and he was brushed aside. There was an inexorable movement taking place in both church and state from autocracy and theocracy toward democracy (and chaos?).

There are 28 references to Jacob[5] in the index of persons in History of Weare New Hampshire 1735-1888. He was 14 when he and at least two other children accompanied John[4] to Weare. At 17 he served (in one of the several French and Indian Wars) in his Majesty's service on the "Merrymack" River for 12 wk 2 da under the command ofJohn Goffe in Col. Joseph Blanchard's Regt., according to p. 921 of New Hampshire State Papers vol. 3 1887. Later, for 1764 Jacob is listed as an ensign on a peacetime muster roll. During all the French and Indian Wars, the towns of MA and later of NH, being situated on rivers flowing south from up near the Canadian border, were at the mercy of Indians led down the rivers by French officers so as to pounce without warning on the settlements. Hence, the militia service on a river.

This service for the British crown may have been a factor in Jacob's refusal to sign the Articles of Association in 1776 while living in Sandwich. (Miscellaneous Revolutionary Documents of New Hampshire: State Papers, vol. 30 by Albert S. Batchellor, 1910). Of course, Jacob may have changed his mind as the fighting went on for another 5 yr, but militia and Continental records at the National Archives and in MA do not show it; MA incl. ME until 1820. An unrelated Mark Jewell likewise refused to sign the Articles.

Appendix III contains interesting excerpts from Weare concerning the schism in the church over the subject of whether to exhort. Jacob left the Weare church in 1773, and the church was evidently inactive for a time.

(R-52) Elder Jacob Jewell[5]

About 1774 Jacob moved to Sandwich NH where by 1880 he had become the first and last ordained Calvinist Baptist minister in Sandwich. John[4] likewise moved to Sandwich.

Jacob's ministerial work in Sandwich is related in several annual publications of the Sandwich Historical Society. The town of Sandwich never published a definitive history of the town as some of the New England towns have done. (See the 12th (1931), 22nd (1941), 24th (1943) Annual Excursions of the Sandwich Historical Society.) Excerpts from the 1941 and 1943 annuals appear as Appendices IV and V, with the kind permission of the Society. Appendix II repeats some 1884 Sandwich newspaper articles about Jacob.

By the 1790s, the thinking of Jacob's congregation had changed from those of Jacob in the matter of missionary work. Calvinist Baptists like Jacob thought that the members of the church were the elect of God, in that God would send people to the church if that was his design. On the other hand, the thinking of the new Freewill Baptists was that all people should be offered grace--i.e., that church members should actively recruit new members. On 15 Aug 1799 the membership (led by one Joseph Quimby) decided to withdraw from the Baptist Association.

Jacob seems to have been a minister without a congregation in a confused situation until 1806, but in 1801 Jacob managed to claim and secure land that had been provided in the town charter for the first ordained minister to serve Sandwich. In 1803 the Sandwich Church joined the New Durham Quarterly Meeting of the Freewill Baptist Denomination. About 1806, Jacob left town (destination unknown) but returned in 1812 "a few years before his death." "...the exact date and the place of his burial...(in Sandwich are)...unknown."

In the 1800 census of Sandwich there were only 2 Jewells listed: Jacob[6] and (prob. Jacob's son) Sergant. In the same county, Strafford, there were 2 others: Bradbury (son of Mark) and Mark (not closely related to Jacob). There were

(R-52) Elder Jacob Jewell[5]

some Jewel/Jewells in other NH counties: Grafton, Cheshire, Hillsborough, and Rockingham, none of whom are known to have been closely related to Jacob[5]. Some of them are recognizable as descendants of Thomas[1] thru the line of Joseph[2].

Although Jacob[5] is said to have died in Sandwich, there is little likelihood that a gravestone (other than a field stone) was ever erected. A 1981 photo of the oldest portion of the Jewell Cemetery near Sandwich (sent by Mrs. Fellows identified in the Preface) shows there are now no upright and carved gravestones.

No record was found of a Jacob[5] will or estate settlement either in probate or deed records, and there is no indication that his Bible survives. (Indeed, the only Jewell will or estate settlement in this direct line found prior to that of Joseph[7] is the published will of the immigrant included in Appendix I; this searcher obtained a copy of that.)

(R-107) and (1)

HUSBAND (Rev.) Levi Jewell[6] (Jacob[5], John[4], John[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1])

Birth 5 Feb 1769 Place Weare, Hillsborough Co. NH

Marriage Date 13 Aug 1790 Place Sandwich, Carroll Co. NH

OTHER WIVES (IF ANY) #2: Mary Grace 15 Mar 1828 Lewistown, Fulton Co, IL

Occupation Baptist Minister Church belonged to

Death 1830+ Place ? Cincinnati, Hamilton Co. OH

Burial Date Place

Father's Name Elder Jacob Jewell[5] Mother's maiden name Martha Quimby

WIFE (maiden name) Judith Tuxbury (Mar. by Jacob Jewell per Certif at St. Registrar)

Birth 24 Dec 1766 Place Amesbury Essex MA

OTHER HUSB. (IF ANY) —

Church belonged to

Death 1820-1828 Place OH IL

Burial Date Place

Father's Name Henry Tuxbury Mother's maiden name Sarah Calfe

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	CHILDREN (in each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth)	WHEN BORN (Day Mo Yr)	WHERE BORN (Town County)	STATE OR COUNTRY	DIED (Day Mo Yr)	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) (List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet)	NO. CHILDREN	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES: BIRTH	DEATH	PARENTS NAME
2	Phebe Jewell[7]	20 Mar 1791	Sandwich Carroll	NH	1810+	Date To		Sandwich NH b dates supplied by Town Clerk of Mercer ME from early record bk in hand of early-1800s Town Clerk.		
3	Sarah Jewell	14 May 1794	Sandwich	NH	1810+	Date To				
4	John Jewell	22 Dec 1795	Sandwich	NH	1829	Date 8 Aug 1819 (OH) To Mary Ann Smithson		1800-10	1830+	Thomas Smithson Rebecca Bennington
5 +	Joseph Jewell	20 Sep 1797	Sandwich	NH	By Dec 1858	1. Betsey Lewis 1819 Date To 2. Jane 1831	3	c1800	c1826	
6	David Jewell	27 July 1799	Mt. Vernon Kennebec	ME	1830+	Date To 28 Aug 1828 (Fulton) Sophia Stagner	10	1817-18	June 1857	
7 +	William Jewell	14 Nov 1801	Mt. Vernon	ME	[Logan Co IL] [18 Mar 1862]	Date To 26 Mar 1829 (IL) Ruth Stagner		c1810	1834+	
8	Jacob Jewell	14 May 1804	Mercer Somerset	ME	Young	Date To				
9 +	Enos Jewell	23 Jan 1806	Mercer	ME	24 Jan 1890	Date To 6 Oct 1834 Elizabeth E. Clark		10 Aug 1816	15 May 1904	
10	Martha Amelia Jewell	26 Jan 1808	Mercer	ME	1810+	Date To [28 Feb 1827] (IL) [Lynus Burnus]				
11	Levi Jewell Jr.	16 Feb 1810	Mercer	ME	1830+	Date To 25 Feb 1830 Bulah Bush [Carolina Kelsey]	7	1800-10	1830+	

Levi is #107 in the 1860 The Jewell Register; he is #1 in this supplement. His delayed (1905) birth record is in NH vital records office. So is his mar. record. His probate not found; presumed burned in Cincinnati. 2d mar. record is in Fulton County IL. --Birth dates of his ch born in 1790s in NH recorded in memo record in Mercer ME. -- Tuxbury info is from Mr. Charles Tewksbury, 17 Adams Lane, Wayland MA 01778. -- 1820 census of Washington County OH lists Levi with wife and 4 boys and 1 girl; evidently 2 older girls married and remained in ME. In 1830 census of Fulton County IL are Levi (with hh of 3, being his #2 wife and son Enos); in separate hh were David (with hh of 3), and Mary Ann, widow of Levi's son John (with hh of 6). -- Dates on son Enos are from his gravestone. -- Levi is in the following censuses: not found for 1800. 1810 Mercer, Somerset County ME. 1820 Washington County OH, Aurelius twp. 1830 Lewistown, Fulton County IL.--Other sources: Illus. Hist. of Kennebec Co ME p. 937; Ohio Marriages by Smith; History of Mercer Maine pp. 43ff; Fifty Years in Law and Politics by Wm. Jewell (desc. of Enos); History of Marietta and Washington County Ohio vol. II by Thomas Smithson.

(R-107) and (1)

(R-107)
(1) Rev. Levi Jewell[6]

The only deed records found concerning property in Sandwich owned by Levi[6] show that in 1796 Levi "of Sandwich" sold Moses Quimby 100 ac that Levi had bought 12 Dec 1793 from Gideon Lamson on a note that was paid off and title conveyed to Levi in Jan 1805, which was about 7 yr after Levi moved to ME. The documents are hard to read and harder to comprehend.

Levi[6] left Sandwich about the time that Jacob[5] congregation was preparing to desert him for Freewill Baptist ideas. Prob. in the fall of 1798, Levi moved to Mt. Vernon, Kennebec County ME; this started his migration, which went: NH ME OH IL OH.

Levi's brother Jacob was baptised in Mt. Vernon on 15 Oct 1798 into the first Baptist Church, and on 3 Mar 1799 both Jacob and Levi[6] formally joined that church. On 27 July 1799, Levi's son David was born in Mt. Vernon. On 1 Nov 1802 Levi left that church for the New Sharon Church (not far away), then came back 14 May 1815.

The attraction that ME had for Levi[6] and some of his brothers is not apparent. There had been 6 Jewels and 4 Jewells in the 1790 census of ME, with no apparent relationship to Jacob[5] or Levi[6]. The 1810 census of Somerset County ME lists Levi[6]; an older man, Sergeant, believed to be Levi's brother; and William[6] (living next to Levi[6] and believed to be his brother.) Several of the Jewells, incl. Levi[6] and some of his sons, are mentioned in The History of Mercer, Maine 1782-1974 by Harold Owen Smith. Mentioned, too, are William, Sargeant, and Jacob, all believed to be brothers of Levi[6]. Levi is not listed in the 1800 printed census indexes for NH or ME (still part of MA) and is not on the microfilm census of either Sandwich NH, Carroll County NH, or on the microfilm census of Kennebec County ME (which included Mt. Vernon). Levi[6] was in the 1810 census of Mercer ME but moved later to Rome ME.

(1) Rev. Levi Jewell[6]

While in Mercer, Levi[6] and two other townsmen "were preachers in the church when the minister was not present". (The New Sharon Baptist Church.) In 1811, "Levi... was ordained by the New Sharon Church". Since the Freewill Baptist ideas do not seem to have reached Mercer for another couple of decades, it must be assumed that in ME Levi[6] was a Calvinist Baptist like his father, Jacob[5], before him. Levi lived in the Hampshire Hill section of Mercer.

In ME, Levi settled first in Mt. Vernon, Kennebec County, then went to Mercer, Sommerset County, and later to Rome, Kennebec County. This searcher found no deed records for Levi in Kennebec County or predecessor Lincoln County. He owned land in Mercer, and so far as known that is the last land he ever owned.

The War of 1812 was not popular in New England, as shipping to Europe was disrupted, and again the Indians came down the rivers from the north, led now by British officers. Levi's sons John and Joseph[7] served as "musicians"--"fifers"--in that War, seeing duty on one of the rivers. The War was largely a U. S. effort to invade Upper Canada and failed only because of bungling.

After the War of 1812, Levi[6] took his family west. The exact year is unknown. The decision to move may have been influenced by the extreme cold of the year 1816 which was "remembered as the year without a summer as there was a frost every month of the year and snow was on the ground in June...." (Page 16 of The History of Mercer, Maine 1782-1974 by Harold Owens Smith.) The move, as far as OH, was completed by August 1819, when John married in Washington County OH with Levi officiating. This qualifies Levi's desc for First Families of Ohio.

It is doubtful that the family knew, when they left Rome, exactly where in the west they would settle permanently. Southeast OH was a logical destination for them because that area was settled by New Englanders beginning shortly after the Revolutionary War. In order to get from ME to southeastern OH, they probably traveled one of three routes to reach the head of a tributary of the Ohio River, then floated down the Ohio to Marietta. In order to reach the head of the Ohio they could have gone west thru

(1) Rev. Levi Jewell[6]

(1) southern New York, (2) PA, or (3) MD and (now) W. VA., after taking ship to Baltimore.

In the 1820 census of Washington County OH, there were 3 Jewell households in Aurelius twp: (1) Levi[6] with wife, 4 boys, 1 girl; (2) John[7] with wife and one son; (3) next to John, Joseph[7] and wife. The 4 boys in Levi[6] hh were undoubtedly David, William, Enos, and Levi Jr.

No particular reason is apparent why Levi[6] sons chose to go from southeast OH in the early 1820s to Fulton County IL which was far out in unoccupied territory, beyond the Indian frontier. It was shortly after the 1819 Kickapoo cession of their range in central Illinois. (Wilderness for Sale by Walter Haveghurst, pub by Hastings House NY 1956.)

Levi[6] wife died between the 1820 census and Levi's second marriage in 1828 in Fulton County IL.

Levi[6] officiated at the weddings of most of his sons:

1. John in 1819 in Washington County OH.
2. Joseph in 1819 in Washington County OH.
3. David in 1828 in Fulton County IL.
4. William in 1829 in Fulton County IL.
7. Levi Jr. in 1830 in Fulton County IL.

The Jewell Register states that Levi[6] died in Cincinnati OH, but this searcher found no proof of that. The Hamilton County IL courthouse in Cincinnati burned, and the usual search techniques have not connected Levi with Cincinnati. Another searcher, who does not respond, prepared an unpublished genealogy showing that Levi died in Cincinnati in 1853, but this searcher has found no trace of Levi after the 1830 census in Lewistown, Fulton County IL, at which time one young male (evidently Enos[7]) was still in his hh. At that time, 1830, son John[7] had already

(1) Rev. Levi Jewell[6]

died (in 1829) and his widow remained with her children in Lewistown. Joseph[7] and his brothers William[7] and Levi Jr.[7] had gone back to IN. By the time that Enos[7] married in Fulton County in 1834, Levi[6] was not present to perform the ceremony. Enos remained near Lewistown and became prominent. In view of these facts, Fulton County IL seems a more likely resting place for Levi[6] than is Cincinnati, but this is mere conjecture.

An LDS group sheet was filed by somebody else in 1963 or prior showing that Levi died in Cincinnati in 1853 at age 84, but the source of the info is unknown, and in 1981 a professional in Cincinnati failed to find documentation. The City of Cincinnati Bureau of Vital Statistics reports that their death records begin in November 1865.

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(5) HUSBAND Joseph Jewell[7] (Levi[6] Jacob[5] John[4] John[3] Thomas[2] Thomas[1])

Birth 20 Sep 1797 Place Sandwich, Carroll County NH

Marriage Date 7 Nov 1819 Place Washington County OH

OTHER WIVES (IF ANY) (#2 Jane ____ c 1831 Indian territory west of (now) Benton Co IN)

Occupation Carpenter Church belonged to Prob. Baptist

Death By Dec 1858 Place Cass County MO

Burial Date Place

Father's Name Rev. Levi Jewell[6] Mother's maiden name Judith Tuxbury

WIFE (maiden name) (1/W) Betsey Lewis of Aurelius, OH

Birth c 1800 Place

OTHER HUSB. (IF ANY) —

Church belonged to

Death (1) c 1826 Place ? Lewistown, Fulton Co. IL

Burial Date Place

Father's Name Mother's maiden name

Name and address of person submitting this sheet.

DR. J. BLAND POPE, G.P.A.
8107 EAST COURT
AUSTIN, TX 78759

Where was information shown on this family record obtained?

Censuses: 1820 Washington Co. OH
1825 Lewistown, Fulton Co, IL
1830 Tippecanoe Co IN
1830 Warren Co. IN
1840 Saint Joseph Co IN
1850 Grayson Co Tx.
Estate, Cass Co MO.
Deeds 1820s Lewistown, Fulton Co IL

	CHILDREN List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth	WHEN BORN Day Mo Yr	WHERE BORN Town County	State or Country	DIED Day Mo Yr	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet	No Children	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES Birth	Death	Parents Name
	Joseph's first family									
19 (m)	Jesse Jewell	c 1820	? Washington Co	OH	liv. 1869	Date 21 Sep 1844 To Nancy Holsten		1822-23		
20 (m)		1825/30	? Fulton Co IL	IL	Young? By 1849	Date To				
21 (f)	Julia Jewell	1820-1825			liv. 1869	Date 21 Nov 1841 To Levi Longley				

#5 Joseph was the only one of Levi's children listed in the 1825 census of Lewistown, Fulton County IL, but deed records show mid-1820s land transactions by his brothers John and William. Also, mar. records show that Levi Sr. was there 1828, 1829, Feb 1830; David was there 1828; William was there 1829; Levi Jr. was there in Feb 1830 (but then he left and was in Putnam County IN at time of 1830 census. Enos was there in 1834 when he married, but not by Levi Sr. who had died or departed by Oct 1834. -- No clue has been found as to the identity of the Benjamin F. Jewell buying 80 ac in Cass County MO in 1860. -- #19 Jesse and Nancy and 2 ch were in Saint Joseph County IN in 1850.

Birth of Joseph[7] in NH is recorded in records of Town Clerk of Mercer ME. Certified "true copy" obtained. Joseph's early arrival in OH qualifies his descendants for membership in First Families of Ohio.

(5)

(5) HUSBAND Joseph Jewell[7] (Levi[6] Jacob[5] John[4] John[3] Thomas[2] Thomas[1])

Birth 20 Sep 1797 Place Sandwich, Carroll County NH

Marriage Date c 1831 Place Indiana Territory, west of (Now) Benton County IN

OTHER WIVES IF ANY: (#1: Betsey Lewis)

Occupation Carpenter Church belonged to Prob. Baptist

Death By Dec 1858 Place Cass County MO

Burial Date Place

Father's Name Rev. Levi Jewell[6] Mother's maiden name Judith Tuxbury

WIFE (maiden name) 2/d: Jane

Birth 1817-1818 VA Place VA

Married young

Church belonged to

Death c 15 June 1857 Place Grayson County TX

Burial Date Place

Father's Name Mother's maiden name

HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND NOTES

Name and address of person submitting this sheet
DR. J. BLAND POPE, C.P.A.
8107 EAST COURT
AUSTIN, TX 78759

Where was information shown on this family record obtained?

Mar. records - Grayson Co. TX
Grayson Co. TX probate case on Jane 1858

Sex M F	CHILDREN (List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth)	WHEN BORN Day Mo Yr	WHERE BORN Town County	State or Country	DIED or Lost Contact Day Mo Yr	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet	No Children	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES Birth	Death	Parents' Name
22 (f)	Nancy Jewell[8]	1831-1832	?(Now) Vermillion or Iroquois Co.	IL	Liv 1867	Date 2 Dec 1851 To John P. Dunn				
23 (f)	+ Caroline Jewell	c 1833	Elkhart	IN	Feb 1861	Date 27 Dec 1849 To Fleming P. Jennings	9	c 1826	23 Jan 1906	John Jennings Sarah Harris
24 (m)	Jacob Jewell	1834-1835	Elkhart	IN	By 1869	Date To				
25 (f)	Mary Jane Jewell	1836-1837	Elkhart	IN	Liv 1869	Date To Isaac Kirby		They sued	Joseph	in 1858
26 (m)	Charles Jewell	1839-1840	St. Joseph	IN	By 1869	Date To				
27 (m)	M Jewell	1841-1842	St. Joseph	IN	By 1869	Date To				
28 (f)	Mariah "Mona" Jewell	1843-1844	St. Joseph	IN	Liv 1869	Date To Joseph N. Dunn				
29 (f)	J Jewell	1845-1846	St. Joseph	IN	By 1869	Date To				
30 (m)	George W. Jewell	1847-1848	Grayson Co	TX	Liv 1869					
31 (f)	Mary Ann Jewell	Early 1850s	Grayson County	TX	Liv 1869					

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Joseph was the only one of Levi's sons that I can identify in the 1840 IN census. 1840 IL lists Joseph's brother Enos. The 1850 IN census lists Joseph's son Jesse in St. Joseph County. Joseph was the only Jewell listed in the 1850 census of Grayson County TX, and there were no Jewells in the 1860 Grayson County census. -- #30 George may be the George who bought land in Cass County MO 10 Sep 1858, shortly before Joseph died. The Benjamin F. Jewell who bought land in Cass County 12 Oct 1860 is unidentified.

(5)

(5) Joseph Jewell[7]

Joseph's birthdate should be on record in SandwichNH, but those records burned, and the birth is not recorded in the state vital records, either. The same applies to the births of three more of Levi[6] children born in Sandwich in the 1790s. However, all the births of Levi's children in NH are recorded in a memorandum record kept in the early 1800s by the Town Clerk of Mercer ME for all the early Mercer settlers.

The Jewell Register states that Levi[6] died in Cincinnati, Hamilton County, OH. However, this cannot be proved because the courthouse burned. Levi appears to have acquired no real property in the mid-west, and this searcher has been unable to locate Levi's Bible -- or any Jewell Bible, for that matter.

Levi[6] performed the wedding ceremonies of nearly all his boys, including those of John and Joseph.

The Joseph[7] migration from NH to ME then west to OH, IL, IN, IL, IN, TX, MO can be seen from the info. on Rev. Levi Jewell[6] group sheet and from Joseph's own two group sheets.

Joseph[7] and his older brother John each served a tour of duty in the militia

(5) Joseph Jewell[7]

organized in Rome, ME during the War of 1812. They were musicians in Capt. M. Laine's Company, part of Lt. Col. D. McGaffrey's Regt. from Sep 1813 until Sep 1814. The unit served at Hollowell. (Records of the Massachusetts Militia in the War of 1812-14 pub 1913 p. 279 -- it must be remembered that ME was part of MA until 1820.) This service may have qualified them for bounty land in the west and could have influenced the family's decision to go west, not south, when land became scarce in New England. The peculiar institution of slavery in the south no doubt influenced the decision, too.

Joseph's brother John married (in 1819 a few months before Joseph did, in Washington County OH./ It is not known when Levi[6] went to IL, but by 1823 John[7] was near Lewistown, Fulton County IL acquiring and selling town lots in 1823, 1825, and 1826. However, John did not live in Lewistown itself and was not listed in the town's 1825 census, as was Joseph[7]. Indeed, Joseph was the only one of the bunch who was so listed.

This qualifies desc. for First Families of Ohio.

From 1824 to (at least) 1827, Joseph[7] was in Lewistown, where he bought and sold several town lots. Some of his brothers were in the neighborhood, too, in the 1820s.

Fulton County IL was half-a-state ahead of the advancing Indian frontier--i.e., in order to reach Fulton County, the Jewells by-passed half-a-state of unoccupied territory--Indian country. Probably, in order to reach Fulton County from south-eastern OH, they floated down the Ohio River to the Mississippi River then went up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois River and ascended that River into the interior of IL.

To understand the daring of the Jewells in taking their families to Fulton County in the 1820s, one must view their moves (to IL, back to IN, then on to IL again) against the background of the white-Indian relations of the time and place. These are well covered by Frank Stevens in The Black Hawk War, 1903, and in The Black

(1) Joseph Jewell[7]

Hawk War 1831-1832, Illinois Historical Collections Volume XXXV ed. by Ellen M. Whitney, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield 1970. See also The Potawatomis, Keepers of the Fire by R. David Edmunds, U of OK Pr 1978.

In Joseph's household in 1825 was a young man that was probably his brother William. (Joseph and William were traveling together in 1830.)

Joseph's first wife, Betsey, died about 1826 in or near Lewistown. On 21 June 1825 she signed a deed with Joseph, but on 14 Feb 1827 he signed a deed alone. Betsey's gravestone has not been found. By 1830, Joseph[7] and his brother William had gone back east of the unoccupied territory in eastern IL and were in western IN pushing west against the Indian frontier along with other white settlers.

Joseph[7] was listed with 4 children but no wife in the 1830 censuses of both Tippecanoe County IN and Warren County IN (i.e., on Pine Tree Creek near Parish's Grove attached to Warren County for purposes of that census). Parish's Grove is now in Benton County IN. Brother William is listed twice, also, with a wife, in the same locations. It was a common occurence in those days for a family to move during census-taking time and get counted twice or omitted entirely. There were some differences between the two listings, but it must be remembered that the 1830 census was a difficult one to give, to take, and to summarize, and that mistakes were frequent.

Joseph married his second wife, Jane _____, about 1831 doubtless in Indian Territory, prob. in (now) Vermillion or Iroquois Counties IL, but no record of the marriage has been found or is likely to be found. Nancy, the first child of Joseph's 2d family, was (according to the 1850 census) born in IL 1831/32. The second child, Caroline, was born c1833 in IN, prob. in Elkhart County.

White pressure into Indian lands finally erupted in May 1832, at which time some of the Jewell brothers were in Fulton County IL and Joseph and William were prob in Vermillion or Iroquois County in eastern IL. Joseph and William were prob in the group of settlers run out of eastern IL by Black Hawk in May 1832 at the start

of the Black Hawk War. The race to safety by the settlers who had pushed out west of Parish's Grove by 1832 is mentioned in A History of Indiana by Logan Esarey 1970. No list of those settlers has been found.

Joseph's early arrival in any of the following IN counties qualifies this searcher to apply for membership (now pending) in the Society of Indiana Pioneers:

Benton	1830	In 1830, he was on Pine Tree Creek near Parish's Grove which is now in Benton County.
Elkhart	1840	He filed a private claim for land from the U.S. Government, while a resident of Elkhart County, in 1835.
Tippecanoe	1830	He was there in 1830.

The National Archives has these private land claims (for original government grants of land to individuals) in Elkhart County by Joseph, "of Elkhart County":

#6491 Applied 25 Dec 1835.

#8825 Applied 22 July 1836.

#7816 Applied 26 Apr 1836.

Copies of the original land patents are available from the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Office, 350 S. Pickett Street, Alexandria, VA 22304, but they contain no genealogical info.

The 1840 census found Joseph farming in Saint Joseph County IN, with his young 2d wife and 7 children (2 from his 1st fam and 5 from his 2d fam). Evidently the male child of the 1st fam born in the late 1820s had died in the 1830s.

Joseph is not listed in the 1840 printed census index, but the IN St Lib informed this searcher that Joseph was in Saint Joseph County. After learning this, this searcher went thru the census microfilm on this county twice seeking other Jewells. Only two were found: Joseph, and an unrelated Daniel B. Jewell. There is a published biographical sketch on Daniel which states that his parents came from NY.

(5) Joseph Jewell[7]

Joseph is mentioned as an early (i.e., pre-1851) settler in the "Yellow river country" in the southern part of Madison twp., Saint Joseph County IN, in the 1880 History of St. Joseph County Indiana. (Another Jewell is written up on p. 760: D. B. Jewell, son of Amos who came from NY in 1852--so there is no close relationship to Joseph).

In Aug 1846, Joseph sold out in IN and went to TX--why, GOK, as TX was a slave state; however, Texas had just been admitted to the Union, and the Peters Colony therein was much in the news in the midwest./ Perhaps Jane had relatives in TX. According to all indications, incl. those shown by the property tax records of Grayson County TX, he prob. arrived in TX in the winter of 1846/47 but managed to escape the attention of the Tax Assessor for the 1847 tax that attached 1 Jan 1847. For 1848 he declared property consisting of a $20 wagon and that was all (even though he had recently sold his land in IN).

There were other "Joseph Jewells" in TX before Joseph[7]. For example, there was one in 1840 in Tenaha in what became Shelby County, in a location indicating migration across the southern tier of states. Additionally, there was a Joseph Jewell in southeast TX even earlier (as shown by claims in TX General Land Office) having evidently come by ship to the southern coast of TX.

In the 1850 census of Grayson County, Joseph (with Jane) is listed as a carpenter living next to G. N. Butt and wife "S" (for Sophia). The Butt family had in their household a young girl named Mary Jewell born 1737/38 in TX.

The Frontier Village History of Grayson County Texas 1979 p. 404 indicates that Mary's mother was prob a Coffee, sis. of Col. Holland Coffee. Since Joseph and Jane lived next door, this raises the question whether Mrs. Jane Jewell was likewise a sis. of Holland Coffee (who is discussed pp. 1-10 of An Illustrated History of Grayson County, Texas by Graham Landrum (1960) 2d ed. 1967.)

At the time of the 1850 census, Joseph's daughter Caroline[8] and her 1849 husband Fleming P. Jennings lived 7 houses away, and according to Jennings family tradition

(5) Joseph Jewell[7]

Fleming learned carpentry from Joseph. Thirty years later Fleming passed this knowledge along to his son Charles[9] when he helped Charles construct a house on preempted land in Burnet County TX.

On 19 Apr 1850 Joseph claimed 640 acres of the Peters Colony, on the basis of having arrived "previous to July 1848, with my wife and children". The land was on Red River about 2 mi. above Shawneetown. Joseph's son Jake (#24) was one of the chainmen during the survey. On 19 Dec 1850 Joseph gave A.M. Alexander & Co. a bond to guarantee that he would deed the land to Alexander when he got title, and he did this on 3 July 1852. It is not known whether Joseph ever lived on this land.

On 10 Apr 1851 Joseph and Jane bought 320 acres on Iron Ore Creek, a branch of Choctaw Bayou, from Robert and Mary Atchison. This was about 6 miles north of Sherman, according to the deed made when he sold the land in 1857, and is where in 1846 the first court of Grayson County was held. So, 6 yr. before Joseph bought it, the house had been the best in the county, but one would never guess that from looking at the tax records.

Grayson County was one of about 20 counties included (all or part) in the Peters Colony, an impresario project authorized by the new State of Texas to bring in taxpaying settlers. However, the land (surveyed by the old metes and bounds method) was being granted also under two or three other programs at the same time, so that conflicting land claims were common. In the spring of 1851 (a year before an armed take-over of the land agent's office by angry settlers known to history as the Hedgcoxe War of 1852 and as the Peters Colony Rebellion) Fleming's father John Jennings took his family and went to (now) Burnet County TX. Fleming and Caroline[8] remained in Grayson County near Joseph and Jane until about 1854, when Fleming and Caroline went south to join Fleming's parents and siblings in Jennings Community on Jennings Creek.

(5) Joseph Jewell[7]

Jane, Joseph's 2d wife, died "about 15 June 1857" (emphasis supplied) according to a statement signed by "Joseph Jewell" in connection with a probate suit brought against him 20 Feb 1858 by his daughter Mary Jane and husband Isaac Kirby. According to Texas (community property) law, when Jane died intestate, that event left her ½ of the community property to the children of Jane (Joseph's 2d family). Petitioners claimed that Joseph had 6 children in his 2d family, but this searcher counts 10. Reason for the suit right at that time was given to be that Joseph had sold his 320 ac. and was preparing to leave the state. (He sold the land on Iron Ore Creek on 30 Nov 1857 to Willis Holford) According to the pleading, Isaac was "almost entirely blind" and Mary Jane was "helpless". Joseph's declaration of community property, concurred in by appraisers on 30 Nov 1857 (date of land sale), which was 3 months before the start of the lawsuit, lists 320 ac. on Iron Ore Creek ($1,500.00); 4 yoke of work oxen $190.00; 9 milch cows and calves $125.00; 3 waggons (old and much worn) $140.00; 50 head of stock hogs, more or less $50.00; 4 head of horses $200.00; household and kitchen furniture $200.00; farming utensils & ploughs $20.00; "a small stock of groceries consisting of liquors, sugar, coffee, & such things as are usually kept in such establishments - worth at cost $800.00; 29 head of sheep $87.00; 1 odd yoke oxen $25.00. Joseph had informed the judge at the time he requested the appraisal that he estimated the total at about $3,000.00.

Joseph and Jane had been comparatively well-off, financially. And they did not have everything tied up in slaves.

Chances of ever finding a gravestone for Jane are practically non-existent. At that time and place, a rural burial was usually made in the pasture of the surviving spouse and marked with a field stone. Mrs. Mamie Cross, identified in Preface, is the local expert on (among other things genealogical) the old and out-of-the-way cemeteries. She has made a special search for Jane's gravestone in the old cemeteries near the Jewell farm, without success. (It seems likely that Joseph would have remembered the exact date of Jane's death if he had obtained a carved

(5) Joseph Jewell[7]

gravestone).

Evidently, Joseph moved during the winter of 1857-1858 to Cass County MO, where he died by 15 Dec 1858 (the date of the letter of administration). Some woman attempted to claim a wife's share of Joseph's estate, and the administrator messed around until 1867 when Joseph's children went to court to force a settlement which was finally effected in 1869. In connection with this estate settlement, Caroline's surviving spouse applied for and filed a guardian bond, the application for which listed Caroline's children, including Charles W. Jennings[9], and called them Joseph's grandchildren (thus connecting Joseph[7] and Caroline[8] and Charles[9]). At the time of the 1869 settlement, several of Joseph's children had left the state of MO or had never been there. Some had died, as shown on Joseph's group sheets.

(7) HUSBAND William Jewell[7] (Levi[6] Jacob[5] John[4] John[3] Thomas[2] Thomas[1])

Birth 14 Nov 1801 Place Mt. Vernon Kennebec ME
Marriage Date 26 Mar 1829 Place Fulton IL
OTHER WIVES (IF ANY)
Occupation Church belonged to
Death 18 Mar 1862 Place Logan County IL
Burial Date Place
Father's Name Rev. Levi Jewell[6] Mother's maiden name Judith Tuxbury

WIFE (maiden name) Ruth Stagner
Birth <1810 Place
OTHER HUSB. (IF ANY)
Church belonged to
Death 1834+ Place
Burial Date Place
Father's Name Mother's maiden name

HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND NOTES

In 1834 Wm and Ruthey (X) sold 40 ac in Elkhart Co IN

Name and address of person submitting this sheet.
DR. J. BLAND POPE, C.P.A.
8107 EAST COURT
AUSTIN, TX 78759

Where was information shown on this family record obtained?
Birth date comes from early record bk of Mercer ME. Also is mentioned in History of Mercer Maine
Mar.: Fulton M-Bk A p 5

	CHILDREN (List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth)	WHEN BORN DAY	MO	YR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DIED DAY	MO	YR	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) (List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet)	NO. CHILDREN	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES BIRTH	DEATH	PARENTS NAME
43	Emeline Jewell[8]		c 1833								Date To Isaac Clark				
44	John T. Jewell		16 July 1836						31 Oct 1917		Date To Mary Jane Pickey				
45	Joseph A. Jewell		9 Aug 1839?						25 Sep 1896		Date To Mary (Galloway) Sills				
46	Jesse Jewell		c 1842						25 Apr 1894		Date To Sarah Helzler				
47	William Jewell		16 Nov 1845						9 Jan 1917		Date To Frances Florence Hagner				
48	Charles A. Jewell										Date To				
49	Isaac Jewell		c 1858			IL					Date To				

Some info. was gathered by a searcher who does not respond. This source says Wm. lived in Fulton Co IL; IN; Butler Co OH; Logan Co IL. Also gives list of CH, their dates & Spouses.

(7)

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(9) HUSBAND Enos Jewell[7] (Levi[6] Jacob[5] John[4] John[3] Thomas[2] Thomas[1])

Birth 23 Jan 1806 Place Mercer Somerset ME

Marriage Date 6 Oct 1834 Place Fulton Co IL

OTHER WIVES (IF ANY)

Occupation

Death 24 Jan 1890 Church belonged to Methodist

Burial Date Place Liverpool Fulton IL

Father's Name Rev. Levi Jewell[6] Place Mt. Pleasant (or Appl.) Cem.

Mother's maiden name Judith Tuxbury

WIFE (maiden name) Elizabeth E. Clark

Birth 10 Aug 1816 Place

OTHER HUSB. (IF ANY)

Church belonged to

Death 15 May 1904 Place Liverpool Fulton IL

Burial Date Place Mt. Pleasant (or Appl.) Cem

Father's Name Mother's maiden name

HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND NOTES

Censuses:
1830 Fulton Co IL — in hh of Levi
1840 " " " Cindered as Enus Jewett)
1850 Logan Co IL
Gravestone states he was Black Hawk War Vet.

Marriage records Fulton Co IL

Name and address of person submitting this sheet.

DR. J. BLAND POPE, C.P.A.
8107 EAST COURT
AUSTIN, TX 78759

Where was information shown on this family record obtained?

Gravestones of Enos and Elizab.

SEX M F	CHILDREN (List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth)	WHEN BORN DAY	MO	YR
53				
54				
55				
56	John F Jewell[8] died 17 Apr 1921 buried Oak Hill Cem. Lewistown, with wife Julia E	18	Dec	1841
	19 Aug 1846 – 10 Feb 1928			
57				
58				
59				
60				
61				
62				

(9)

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(9) Enos Jewell[7]

Enos[7] migration from ME to OH then IL can be seen on Levi[6] group sheet. Enos' grandson, William Jewell, who died 1956, wrote a book entitled 50 Years in Law and Politics, in which he quotes Enos as saying that Enos and three brothers came from ME. Actually, there were 3 brothers besides himself, and one sister, in Levi's household. Three other brothers had already married and left home before the move to IL from OH John, Joseph[7], and David. They, too, went to OH.

Enos' gravestone in Mt. Pleasant cemetery, sec. 20, Liverpool twp. indicates he was a Black Hawk War Vet and also was in Co. E. 106th Ill. Inf., Civil War.

Enos[7] is listed in the printed 1840 IL census index as "Enus Jewett", engaged in "manufacture and trade". Levi[6] is not listed in Enos' hh (he would have been 71). The book states that Enos was "an old-fashioned Methodist minister and by occupation a carpenter". The author of the book mentioning Enos is written up, himself, on p. 937 of Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, ed. by Newton Bateman and Paul Selby, and History of Fulton County, ed. by Jesse Hevlin, the two books published together, 1908. Enos is mentioned in this history, as a pioneer.

HUSBAND Fleming P. Jennings
Birth c1826 Place Lafayette Co MO
Marriage Date ° 27 Dec 1849 Place Grayson Co TX
OTHER WIVES (IF ANY) 2 others later
Occupation Church belonged to
Death 23 Jan 1906 Place Burnet County TX
Burial Date Place Mt. Zion Cemetery
Father's Name John Jennings Mother's maiden name Sarah Harris

(23) WIFE (maiden name) Caroline Jewell [8](Joseph[7] Levi[6] Jacob[5] John[4] John[3] Thomas[2] Thomas[1])
Birth c1833 Place ? Elkhart? IN
OTHER HUSB. (IF ANY)
Church belonged to
Death Feb 1861 Place ? Travis Co TX
Burial Date Place ? East part of Austin TX
Father's Name Joseph Jewell[7] Mother's maiden name Jane

HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND NOTES

Name and address of person submitting this sheet
DR. J. BLAND POPE, C.P.A.
8107 EAST COURT
AUSTIN, TX 78759

Where was information shown on this family record obtained?
Some Jennings Ancestors, their descendants and allied families, 1977, by J. Bland Pope

	CHILDREN	WHEN BORN Day Mo Yr	WHERE BORN Town County	State or Country	DIED Day Mo Yr	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet	No Children	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES BIRTH	DEATH	PARENTS NAME
73	Nancy Jane Jennings[9]	c1850	Grayson	TX		Date 27 Aug 1868 To Samuel C. Clark				
74 +	Charles W. Jennings	6 Oct 1852	Grayson	TX	Bertram TX 12 Mar 1898	Date ° 12 Feb 1874 To Martha Agnes Thompson		Navarro Co. 18 Aug 1853	Dallas 23 Oct 1924	Gabriel Thompson Sarah Ann Wood
75	Andrew Jacob Jennings	Aug 1854	? Grayson	TX	Santa Anna Tx 3 Mar 1929	Date To Ida Sehan Date 26 Dec 1881 To Amanda Matilda Davis				
76	George Washington Jennings	10 May 1857	Burnet	TX						

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(23)

(23) Caroline Jewell[8]

Caroline lived in the household of Joseph[7] until after the family reached Grayson County TX, prob in the fall of 1846. There she met and married Fleming P. Jennings in 1849. (Fleming's ancestry is given in Some Jennings ancestors, their descendants, and allied Families, 1977, by this searcher, no copies for sale.)

Caroline appears by name in both the 1850 Grayson County and the 1860 Travis County TX censuses. Property tax rolls of Burnet County (on microfilm at TX St Lib) show that Fleming P. Jennings and family were in Burnet County from c1854 until about 1859. They had not gone to Burnet County in 1851 with Fleming's parents and siblings and so had not preempted land as the others had in Jennings Community on Jennings Creek (tributary of South Gabriel which runs into the Brazos). The area was about 7 miles from a new frontier fort and a village that became Burnet, and being on the Indian frontier was subject for the next 20 years to horse-and-captive raids by Comanche Indians living hundreds of miles to the west across Texas hill country and plains. With children needing an education, and possibly with medical problems, Fleming and Caroline moved to the east edge of Austin (which in 1860 had a population of 3,494). It is a safe bet that Caroline took the lead in deciding to make that move, as she came from a culture that believed in educating its children, whereas Fleming had grown up illiterate in northwest MO. Caroline died in 1861, and is believed buried in what is now the east part of Austin. At that time and place, burials were made in the pastures of the surviving spouse, marked with a field stone.

Caroline's date of death, Feb 1861, is given in Fleming's 1867 petition for guardian bond filed in order that he might handle the children's inheritance from the grandfather, Joseph Jewell[7]. This document is filed in box #2, envelope #30 in the County Clerk's Office in Burnet, indexed under "John Jennings", Fleming's father and several-times County Commissioner. The petition provides a legally air-tight connection between Joseph[7] and Caroline[8] and Charles W. Jennings[9].

(23) Caroline Jewell[8]

If a gravestone was erected for Caroline, which is doubtful, the grave may be found upon completion of a currently on-going project of listing all gravestones in the Austin area. Of course, it is just barely possible that Caroline died and is buried 3 miles northwest of Burnet, where in Aug 1861 Fleming joined the Lone Star Guards at J. Bunion's Spring. It is possible, too, that whereever she died her body could have been transported to an unmarked grave in Jennings family cemetery near the house of Fleming's father, John Jennings, who lived on land he had preempted about 7 miles southeast of Burnet. The cemetery is now called Mt. Zion Cemetery.

When the Civil War broke out, Fleming left his children with his parents in Burnet County and spent about 4 years in the 16th Tex. Vol. Inf. which was known as Walker's Greyhounds because of their marching abilities. They tramped around Louisiana and Arkansas unencumbered by regular CSA uniforms or much in the way of equipment or supplies, and at the end of the war never troubled to check in with the Union Army to be paroled.

Of Caroline's 4 children, two settled in Burnet County and two left. Little is known of their education, believed skimpy because of the time and place, and because of the illiteracy and relative poverty of the children's father, Fleming P. Jennings. Though relatively poor, he was well regarded in the community.

(14) HUSBAND Charles W. Jennings[9] (Caroline[8] Joseph[7] Levi[6] Jacob[5] John[4] Isaac[3] Thomas[2] Thomas[1])

Birth 6 Oct 1852 Place Grayson Co. TX
Marriage Date[a] 12 Feb 1874 Place Burnet Co TX
OTHER WIVES (IF ANY) —
Occupation Farmer Church belonged to
Death 17 Mar 1898 Place Bertram, Burnet Co TX
Burial Date Place Mt Zion Cemetery
Father's Name Fleming P. Jennings Mother's maiden name Caroline Jewell[8]

WIFE (maiden name) Martha Agnes Thompson
Birth 18 Aug 1853 Place Navarro Co TX
OTHER HUSB. (IF ANY)
Church belonged to Nondenominational
Death 23 Oct 1924 Place Dallas, Dallas Co TX
Burial Date Place Mt Zion Cem. Burnet Co TX
Father's Name Gabriel Thompson Mother's maiden name Sarah Ann Wood

HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND NOTES

A manuscript re Gabriel Thompson is filed with Tx St Lib.

Name and address of person submitting this sheet.

DR. J. BLAND POPE, C.P.A.
8107 EAST COURT
AUSTIN, TX 78759

Where was information shown on this family record obtained?

Some Jennings Ancestors, their descendants and allied Families 1977 by J Bland Pope
Charles W. Jennings and Martha Agnes Thompson 1978 by J. Bland Pope
Gravestone at Mt Zion

	CHILDREN (List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth)	WHEN BORN DAY MO YR	WHERE BORN TOWN	WHERE BORN COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DIED DAY MO YR	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet	NO CHILDREN	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES BIRTH	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES DEATH	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES PARENTS NAME
81	Thursey Annah Jennings[10]	1 Dec 1874	Burnet		Tx	Burnet Co Tx 29 Aug 1875	DATE — TO —	—			
82	Flemon Wallace Jennings	16 July 1876	Erath		Tx	Bertram 6 Oct 1935	DATE 18 July 1898 TO Dolilah Eliza King	4			
83	Sarah Jane Caroline Jennings	29 Oct 1878			Tx	Shreveport 30 Sep 1954	DATE 24 May 1904 TO William Thomas Hill			5 May 1926	
84	Vera Viola Jennings	4 May 1881			Tx	Bertram 31 Dec 1951	DATE 17 Nov 1914 TO Julius Jaffett Weston	2			
85	Leah Frances Jennings	15 Nov 1883	Burnet		Tx	Austin 25 June 1950	DATE 6 May 1906 TO Aylmer Ross				
86	Charles Wood Jennings	13 July 1886	Burnet		Tx	Dallas 30 Mar 1965	DATE 14 Dec 1929 TO Flora Smith	0			
87 +	Martha Jewell Jennings	5 Jan 1889	Burnet		Tx	Austin 27 Aug 1956	DATE 24 Dec 1910 TO Clinton Henry Pope	1	4 Apr 1887	8 May 1970	Emma Louise Bryant James Henry Pope
88	Howard William Jennings	2 May 1894	Burnet		Tx	Garland 12 Dec 1974	DATE TO 1. Willie Johnson 2. Paula Matthews				
89	Suzanne Hulda Jennings	20 June 1896	Burnet		Tx	Liv. 1981	DATE 23 Nov 1921 TO John Addison McCrary				
							DATE TO				
							DATE TO				
							DATE TO				
							DATE TO				
							DATE TO				
							DATE TO				

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(74)

(74) Charles W. Jennings[9]

"Charley" was born 6 Oct 1852 (according to his entry in his Bible) in Grayson County TX and died intestate 12 Mar 1898 in Bertram, Burnet County TX. He was married 12 Feb 1874 in Burnet County to Martha Agnes Thompson called "Mattie" and "Matt" (born 18 Aug 1853 in Navarro County TX and died 23 Oct 1924 in Dallas TX). Both are buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery near Bertram, near the graves of Charles' father, Fleming, and grandfather John Jennings.

Martha Agnes Thompson's father was Gabriel Thompson born c1819 in SC (prob in Laurens County and prob the son of Henry Thompson), died in Ellis County TX 1856/7. Her mother was Sarah Ann F(rances?) Wood born c1820 in TN and died c1890 prob in Palo Pinto County TX. Gabriel and Sarah were in Cherokee County GA in 1840 as a young childless couple after losing two babies.

Charles' mother, Caroline[8], died Feb 1861 and, while his father (Fleming P. Jennings) was away during the Civil War, Charles and his siblings stayed with grandparents, John and Sarah Jennings, in Burnet County.

After Charles married Martha, they determined to provide better opportunities for their children than were available to them in the Jennings Community on Jennings Creek, so they moved to Erath County TX where child Flemon was born in 1876; to Llano County by 1880; but by 30 Apr 1881 they had returned to Burnet County to preempt 160 ac of free public land. He dug the well and built the box house, himself (with the help of his father) using according to family tradition the carpentry skill acquired 30 years earlier by his father, Fleming, from Fleming's father-in-law, Joseph Jewell[7], in Grayson County. By 1971 the house was badly deteriorated and being used as a deer blind.

Charles and Martha bought property 2 Oct 1890 in the western suburbs of Burnet and sold it 24 July 1893. On 6 Jan 1893 they traded the homestead farm and 99 acres they had bought adjoining it for 183½ ac 3 miles north of Bertram, eventually own-

(74) Charles W. Jennings[9]

ing 311 ac there before his early death in 1898 left the widow with a big family started, to care for and to educate. Those children grew up poor, perhaps without the proper variety in their diet, and most of them died long, lingering deaths.

After Charles' death, Martha carried out their joint determination to provide educations for the children. She rented the farm out on shares and moved to the edge of Bertram to educate the children. They all got high school educations.

Charles was 6' and 180 lb, troubled with carbuncles. He had a good reputation, was a good, imaginative farmer, and was highly regarded by his children.

The connection of Charles[9] with Caroline[8] and Joseph[7] is based on a petition of guardianship 16 Dec 1867 listing the children of Fleming P. Jennings and Caroline[8]. This was in connection with Joseph Jewell[7] estate settlement in Cass County MO, but is filed in Burnet County in the loose papers indexed under the name of Fleming's father, John Jennings.

HUSBAND Clinton Henry Pope
Birth 4 Apr 1887 Place Circleville Williamson Co TX
Marriage Date 24 Dec 1910 Place Bertram, Burnet Co TX
OTHER WIVES (IF ANY)
Occupation Merchant Church belonged to Baptist
Death 8 May 1970 Place Austin Travis TX
Burial Date Place Austin Memorial Park
Father's Name James Henry Pope Mother's maiden name Emma Louise Bryant

(87) WIFE (maiden name) Martha Jewell Jennings[10] (Charles[9] Caroline[8] Joseph[7] Levi[6] Jacob[5] John[4] John[3] Thomas[2] Thomas[1])
Birth 5 Jan 1889 Place Burnet Co. Tx
OTHER HUSB (IF ANY)
Church belonged to Methodist
Death 27 Aug 1956 Place Austin Travis Co Tx
Burial Date Place Austin Memorial Park
Father's Name Charles W. Jennings[9] Mother's maiden name Martha Agnes Thompson

HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND NOTES

Name and address of person submiting this sheet
DR. J. BLAND POPE, C.P.A.
8107 EAST COURT
AUSTIN, TX 78759

Where was information shown on this family record obtained?
Same as for Charles[9] Grandson at Austin Memorial

	CHILDREN (List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth)	WHEN BORN Day	Mo	Yr	WHERE BORN Town	County	State or Country	DIED Day	Mo	Yr	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet	No. Children	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES BIRTH	DEATH	PARENTS NAME
90+	Jennings Bland Pope[11]	17	Apr	1914	Bertram	Burnet	TX	Liv	1983		Date — To —	0	—	—	—

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(87) Martha Jewell Jennings[10]

Called "Mattie" and "Matt", born 5 Jan 1889 in Burnet County TX, died 27 Aug 1956 in Austin, TX, married 24 Dec 1910 to Clinton Henry Pope who was born 4 Apr 1887 in Circleville, Williamson Co, TX and died 8 May 1970 in Austin, TX. Both are buried in Austin Memorial Park. Martha's Jennings ancestry is written up in Some Jennings Ancestors, their descendants, and allied families, 1977, by Jennings Bland Pope. Clint's ancestry is written up in Pabst[1]/Bobst[2]/Pobst[3]/Pope[4] Family in the South, 1978, by same author. Clint's mother's ancestry is written up in Bryants of Spartanburg, 1980, by same author.

Martha[10] was born on the Burnet County farm homesteaded (preempted) by her parents, and moved with the family to Burnet 1890 thence 1893 to farm near Bertram. After the death of her father, Charles[9], in 1898, the family moved to edge of Bertram about 1901. She graduated as valedictorian from Bertram High School c1907 then taught in Bertram school until 1914. She and Clint lived in Taylor in Williamson Co, TX, 1921-1925; Sherman, Grayson County, TX 1926; Austin, Travis County, TX 1926-1956. Seventh child of a seventh child (her mother, Martha Agnes Thompson), she was gifted many ways including artistically, was medium-sized, with dark hair and blue eyes and medium-color skin. Died of cancer. Religion: Methodist.

Martha[10] connection to Charles W. Jennings[9] is based on:

a. Martha's delayed birth certificate filed 1942.

b. Quit-claim deed 27 Nov 1911 by heirs of Charles' father (Fleming P. Jennings) thru Charles, recorded in Burnet County D-Bk 49 p 629. Some others had sold undivided interest in Fleming's 83 acres 20 Aug 1906, incuding part of Charles' children; recorded in Burnet County D-Bk 46, p 56.

c. Affidavit 4 Oct 1916 to quiet title to Fleming's 83 acres listing ch of Fleming and ch of Charles[9], recorded in Burnet County D-Bk 57 p 92.

d. Affidavit 2 Sep 1943 to quiet title to Charles[9] land, 45 yr after he died listing Charles' ch, in Burnet County loose papers.

All Martha[10] siblings were born on a farm but managed to move to town by early adulthood. They were all given a high school education.

(87)
(88)

(90) **HUSBAND** Jennings Bland Pope "(Martha[10] Charles[9] Caroline[8] Joseph[7] Levi[6] Jacob[5] John[4] John[3] Thomas[2] Thomas[1])

Birth 17 Apr 1914 Place Bertram Burnet Co TX

Marriage Date — Place

OTHER WIVES (IF ANY) —

Occupation Accountant / Auditor Church belonged to Nondenominational

Death Place

Burial Date Place

Father's Name Clinton Henry Pope Mother's maiden name Martha Jewell Jennings[10]

WIFE (maiden name) —

Birth Place

OTHER HUSB. (IF ANY)

Church belonged to

Death Place

Burial Date Place

Father's Name Mother's maiden name

HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND NOTES

Name and address of person submitting this sheet.
DR. J. BLAND POPE, C.P.A.
8107 EAST COURT
AUSTIN, TX 78759

Where was information shown on this family record obtained?

CHILDREN	WHEN BORN Day Mo Yr	WHERE BORN Town County	State or Country	DIED Day Mo Yr	MARRIED (First Husband or Wife) List Additional Marriages with Dates on Reverse Side of Sheet	No. Children	INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S MATES Birth	Death	Parents' Name
none									

Called Bland (which has no ancestral basis), moved with parents in 1931 to Taylor TX, in 1936 to Sherman then Austin TX. 1950 in Houston. 1960: San Antonio. 1970: Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co, CA; 1945 Oklahoma City. 1946 Tuscaloosa AL. 1952-55: Dallas. 1958-59 Atlanta GA. 1960-61 Pasadena + San Francisco CA. 1962-71 Walnut Creek CA (work in SF). 1971-74 Memphis (Germantown) TN. 1974 ff: Austin TX.

6'2" 135 dark brown hair originally, blue eyes, medium color skin. Public accountant, educator, controller, internal auditor in both private industry and federal government.

(90)

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APPENDIX I - "Grisell Gurney" from New England Historical & Genealogical Register XXII (1868) pp. 42ff (reproduced with permission of New England Historic Genealogical Society)

MASSACHUSETTS. A Narrative of the Proceedings of Sir Edmund Andros and his Complices, &c. pp. 59. Boston, 1691 and 1773.

" The Revolution in New England Justified and the People there vindicated from the aspersions cast upon them by Mr. John Palmer, &c. Increase Mather. pp. 59. Boston, 1691. Reprinted. Boston, 1773.

" Reasons for the Confirmation of the Charter belonging to the Massachusetts Colony in New England. [Increase Mather.] pp. 4. 1691.

" The Humble Address of the Publicans of New England, to which King you please, &c. London, 1691.

" Brief Account concerning several of the agents of New England, and remarks on the New Charter. Increase Mather. pp. 24. London, 1691.

*** The above fifteen Tracts, relating to the Revolution in New England of 1689, Edited by William H. Whitmore, have been published by the "Prince Society," in 2 Vols. Boston, 1868.

" " Late Memorable Providences relating to Witchcraft, &c. Cotton Mather. pp. xx. 144. London, 1691.

" A Serious appeal to all the more sober, impartial and judicious people in New England, &c. George Keith. pp. 2, 67. Philadelphia, 1692.

" A Trip to New England. With a character of the Country and People. Both English and Indians. Edward Ward. London, 1699.

" A Relation of the Troubles which have happened in N. England, by reason of the Indians there, from 1614 to 1675. Increase Mather. pp. 76. Boston, 1677.

" A Further Account of the Trials of the New England Witches. Increase Mather. Boston, 1693.

" Massachusetts, or the First Planters of New England; the end and manner of their coming thither and abode there, &c. Boston, 1696.

" A Confession of Faith owned and Consented unto by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches assembled at Boston, May 12, 1680. Grindal Rawson. Boston, 1699.

" A List of Representatives in the General Court of Massachusetts, from the Description of Sir Edmund Andros, in 1689, to the Commencement of the new Charter, in 1692. John Farmer. "Massachusetts Historical Collections," Vol. 4. Third Series, 1834.

" The Wonders of the Invisible World; being an account of the Tryals of several Witches, lately executed in New England. Cotton Mather. pp. 98. Boston, 1693.

" More Wonders of the Invisible World. In five parts. Robert Calef. pp. 156. London, 1700. Salem, 1796, 1823. Boston, 1828, 1861.

*** The last two named works were edited by Samuel G. Drake. 3 Vols. Boston, 1866.

GRISELL GURNEY.

[Communicated by JOHN G. METCALF, of Mendon.]

AT a meeting of the Committee for ordering the Settlement at Nipmugg (Mendon), of which Major Humphry Atherton was chairman, which met at Dedham, 30. 10. 63, Grisell Gurney desired acceptance and also for her *son* Thomas Juell. At the same time it was ordered that all those who should not, with their families, be removed there (Nipmugg) *by the middle of November*, 1664, should *forfeit* all their grants, &c. From this I conclude that all those who had house lots assigned them at Mendon (except Moses Paine and Peter Brackett who were the grantees of the Township from the Indians) were actually resident there.

The house lot of Grisell Gurney was on both sides of the present Upton road, about one fourth of a mile from the Post Office. Adjoining it, on the north, was the house lot of her *son*, Thomas Juell, and on the south was that of Joseph Juell.

Who was Grisell Gurney? In page 4 of the *Jewell Register*, kindly furnished me by Pliny Jewell, of Hartford, Ct., I find that Grisell was the name of the wife of Thomas Jewell "of Brantray." The following is a copy of his will.

"The will of Thomas Jewell of Brantray while he is yet in perfect memory. My Soule I commit into the hands of Almighty God in ye mediation of Jesus Christ and my body to the dust. All ye Estate wh^ch^ God hath given me I doe give to my wife for to be hers as long as she is a widow; but if she shall marry, then to divide it into three parts; and two parts to be divided among my children, and the third to be hers. I doe by this will give power to these two my friends herein mentioned, namely William Neadam and Tho. ffoster, to take the care and oversight of all this my estate for my wife and children good, according to your best wisdom to be ordered. Dated the 10th, 2d month, 1654."

To this will William Scant and Hannah H. Harbor were witnesses. Letter of administration was granted to *Grisell*, widow of Thomas Jewell, July 21, 1654. Oct. 5, 1655, she being about to marry Humphrey Griggs, William Neadam and Thomas Foster were appointed executors. Griggs agreed to bring up Jewell's children, of which there were several, both sons and daughters, and all under age.

Of the family of Thomas Jewell "of Brantray," the Jewell Register gives an account of but *three*; the rest of the "sons and daughters" being unknown.

Thomas, b. in Hingham; m. Susan Guilford, Oct. 18, 1672. d. ——.

Joseph, b. April 24, 1642; m. Martha, about 1670, m. Isabel ——; d. in Stow.

Nathaniel, b. April 15, 1648; m. Baptize Smedley, June 9, 1676; d. in Plainfield, Ct., March, 1712.

Humphrey Griggs soon died, as Grisell Griggs administered on the estate of her late husband, by a letter dated Aug. 18, 1657. Grisell Gurney, who calls Thomas Juell her son, I assume, was married, *for the third time*, to a man by the name of Gurney, and again became a

APPENDIX I - "Grisell Gurney" from New England Historical & Genealogical Register XXII
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widow, during the interval between 1657 and 1661, when she settled at Mendon.

Grisell Gurney, as we shall see, had, for the *fourth* time, intermarried with John Burge, of Chelmsford, and had died there previous to the 5th of the 4th month, 1675.

The following extracts are copied from the Records of the original Proprietors of Mendon, Lib. 1, pp. 29 and 30.

"*A Coppy of the Will of Grisell Gurney.*

"To the Select men of Mendon Thes are to Informe you by us William Flecher and John Burge, both of us of the Towne of Chelmsford, apointed by the Court's order to bee Gardians to the child of the Widdow Gurney (that was), and Last of all wife to the Abonsaid John Burge, she being of a sound understanding did will unto her son Joseph Juell, all that Acomodation that was there att the Towne of Mendon, Laid out and given to her ye said Widdow Gurney with all the Apurtenances and Priviledges In anywise apertaining or be longing there unto upon this condition, that tho said Joseph Juell doe pay to Nathaniel Juell and Mercy Juell fifteen pounds, and to Sherebiah Kely (Keby ?) seven pounds, our desire and request is unto the Selectmen of the sd. Towne of Mendon that ye would Record the said Acomodation to Joseph Juell for his security. Chelmsford this fifth of the fourth month one thousand six hundred seventy-five.

"Witness our hands, William fflecher, John Burge."

"This is a true Copy of the Letter sent from William fflecher and John Burge to the Select men of Mendon and Now Recorded by ther order the 21st of tho 4th Month 1675.

Atestt, Samuell Read, *Clerk.*"

On the same and succeeding page is the following record.

"Know all Men by these presents, that I, Joseph Juell of Portsmouth, in the Province of Newhamshire, Miller, have assigned, ordained and made, and in my place and stead put and constituted my trusty and well beloved friend Samuel Read of Mendon, in the County of Suffolke in the Masachusets, to bee my true and lawful Attorney for mee in my name and stead and to my proper use and behoofe to covenant and agree, bargaine and sel all my Lands and Living now lying and being in Mendon abousd, together with all proffitts privedidges and advantages thereunto belonging and a good and Lawful Deeds of Sale to make, sign and deliver and acknowlidg, and In case of non payment I doe Hereby give and grant unto my sd Attorney by the tenour of these Presents my full and whole power strength and authority in and about the premises, be it to Arrest Imprison Implead or out of Prison to Releas, and upon the receipt of any such sum or sums, debts dues or demands Acquittences or other good and lawful discharges for me and in my Name to make signe seal and deliver, as also other Attorney under him to substitute and make all other Actt or Actts, device or devices In the Law whatsoever Needfull and necesary to be done in and about the premises, for me and in my Name to do and execute as amply Largely and Efectually as I myself might or could do if I ware personally present, Ratifying alowing and holding firmo what so ever my said Attorney shall Lawfully do or cause to be done

in and about the premises, as Witness my hand and seal this Eighth day of August, one thousand six hundred and eighty and two.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us
Philip Cavrly,
Jno. Batsham.

his
Joseph I Juell, L. S.
mark
her mark
Isabell I Juell, L. S.

Portsm^o^ in Newhamshire, Aug. 8, 1682.

"Joseph Juell and Isabell Juell his wife came and acknowledged the abone Instrument or Leter of Attorney to be their free Act and Deed. Before me Richard Martyn of ye Councill.

"Liber 7, p. 70–71. Entered with the Records of the Notary Publike of the Collonie of the Masachusets Bay in New England.

As attests, John Hayward, Notary Publick.

"This is a true coppy of Joseph Juell's Letter of Attorney as

Attest, Samuell Read, Town Clerk."

"Boston in New England, November 21, 1684.

"Know all men by these Presents, that I William Needham of Boston in New England, Cooper, have formerly Received of Samuel Read of Mendon in New England aforesd, Yeoman, nine pounds in money, and of Josiah Chapin of Mendon aforesd, Yeoman, att two severall payments twenty pounds in money, being in all twenty-nine pounds for the Account and by the order of Joseph Juell of Newberry in New England aforesd, Yeoman, and is for a parcell of land sold by said Read to said Chapin by order of the sd Joseph Juell and for his Account situate In Mendon aforesd. As witness my hand the day and year first aboue written.

Witnes, James Landon,
John Hayward, Noty. Publick.

William Needham.

"William Needham appearing in Boston May ye 5, 1685, Acknowledged this Instrument to be his Act and Deed.

Before Elisha Cook, Assistant.

"Lib. 7, p. 71. Entered with the Records of the Notary Publick of the Colony of the Masachusets Bay In New England.

As attests, John Hayward, Notary Publick.

"This is a True Coppy of William Needham's Receipt with the Acknowledgment and Recording In the Publick Notary.

Attest, Samuel Read, Clerk."

Grisell Gurney calls *Thomas* Juell, her son, when soliciting acceptance for him and herself at Mendon, in 1663; and she calls *Joseph* Juell, her son, when making her will at Chelmsford, in 1675. In her will Nathaniel Juell, Mercy Juell and Sherebiah Kely or Keby, are mentioned as legatees. Was not this Nathaniel the brother of Thomas and Joseph of the "Register," and was not Mercy Juell and Sherebiah Kely *two* of the "unknown" daughters?

Joseph Jewell, of the "Register," married for a second wife "Isabel." Joseph Juell, of Portsmouth, N. H., with his wife "Isabell," signed a Power of Attorney to Samuel Read, of Mendon, in 1682. Joseph Jewell, of the "Register," "removed to Stow and owned a Grist mill." Joseph Juell, of Portsmouth, was called "Miller" in 1682.

William *Neadam* was one of the executors of Thomas *Jewell's* will, Oct. 5, 1655. William *Needham* receipted for Joseph *Juell* to Samuel Read and Josiah Chapin of Mendon, in 1681. Was not the William

APPENDIX I - "Grisell Gurney" from New England Historical & Genealogical Register, XXII

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Neadam who assisted the *mother* indentical with the William *Needham* who assisted the *son?*

William Skant applied for acceptance, in Mendon, in 1663. William Scant witnessed the will of Thomas Jewell, "of Brantray," in 1654. Were they not, quite probably, the same person? From the very singular name, and from the fact that all the early settlers of Mendon, "except the younge man from Seaconcke," came from Braintree or Weymouth, I think we may conclude that William Skant was none other than William Scant.

Hannah H. Harbor might been a relative of John Harbor, who came with the first settlers to Mendon. Is it quite sure she had a *middle* name? I ask this question because *middle* names were *very* seldom used in her day and generation; and that many persons (as records show) not unfrequently used the initial *letter* of one of their names for "his" or "her mark."

That Grisell Gurney, wid., Thomas Juell and Joseph Juell *once* lived in Mendon, I think admits of little or no doubt. Grisell Gurney left the town before 1675, and had become the wife of John Burge and was dead at the breaking out of King Philip's war, which was *begun* (in the Massachusetts Colony) July 14, 1675, by an attack upon Mendon, when, as Mather says, four or five persons were killed.

Thomas Juell was here in 1669, for, May 10th of that year, "Tho Selectmen mett and ordered for the speedy carryinge on the fframe of the minister's House that Thomas Juell doe provide 400 of good Clapboardes upon his own account and bring them to the fframe, as Goodman Barnes and Goodman Reade shall approve off—and he is alsoe to bringe 212 more clapboards upon Gregory Cook's account, good and Marchantable as ye said former persons shall Judge wth in one month after this day."

"July 16, 1669, Ordered, that Thomas Juell provide 200 clapboards and bring them to the house wth in three days after notice upon ye penalty of 20*s.* because he hath so long delayed it."

Thomas Juell, with others, signed the contract with Joseph Emerson, the *first* minister of Mendon, Dec. 1, 1669.

July 14, 1671, Thomas Juell had 20 acres set to him in the "Pyno Plaine;" and, on the same day, Joseph Juell had 10 acres in the "Mill Plaine."

Feb. 17, 1672, in the division of the "great meadows," lots were drawn for choice. Thomas Juell drew the 10th, and Joseph Juell the 15th.

Of the *forty*, who drew lots for a choice in the division of Swamps, April 14, 1672, Thomas Juell drew the 14th, and Joseph Juell the 32d.

Of the *thirty-nine*, who drew lots for a choice in the division of upland, on the same day, Thomas Juell drew the 13th, and Joseph Juell the 30th lot.

Whether Joseph remained here until after the birth of his children, Joseph and Martha, I have no means of ascertaining, as there is no record of births, marriages or deaths in Mendon, prior to 1680.

It is certain they did not return with the refugees in 1680, as no mention is made of them afterwards.

If I am right in the identification of Thomas and Joseph Juell, Mendon, with the Jewells of the "Register," then *Juell* must be added to Jule, Joyell, Jewel and Jewell, as another way to spell the family name.

SPECTACLE ISLAND IN BOSTON HARBOR.

[By Ledyard Bill, of New York.]

Spectacle Island was, for the most part, in the possession of the Bill family for about three quarters of a century. The first record of sale or transfer to this family of which there is any positive knowledge, is a deed of "three lots," granted by James Bill, of Pulling Point, to Thomas Bill, of Boston, bearing date Dec. 13, 1666.

The above Thomas Bill and his wife Abigail Bill, by deed in 1680, conveyed all their interest in Spectacle Island* (about 35 acres) to their son Samuel Bill. He subsequently became possessed of the entire Island, and it was known for many years after by the name of "Samuel Bill's Island." He continued in the ownership up to the time of his decease, August 18, 1705, when two thirds of it passed by will into the hands of his son, Samuel Bill, Jr. At a later date, this son acquired absolute title and held it up to 1729–30, when it passed into the possession of his brother, Richard Bill, of Boston.

It was during the ownership of Samuel Bill, Sr., and about the year 1684, when the titles by which the Colonists held their lands were likely to be put in jeopardy, in consequence of the insidious counsel of some of the resident authorities of the home government, that the subjoined deed from an Indian Chief called Josiah, or Wamputuck, and several of his counsellors, was thought useful.

To all Christian People to whom these presents shall come. Josiah, son and Heyer of Josiah otherwise called Wamputuck, late Sachem of the Massachusetts Country in New England, Sendeth Greeting:—

Know yo that I the said Josiah, son of Josiah, for diverse causes and good considerations me thereunto moving, and in particular for and in consideration of a valuable consideration of money to me in hand payd before the ensealing of this deed by Samuel Bill of Boston, Butcher, Have with knowledge and consent of my wise men and Councellors, William Ahaton, Sen., William Ahaton, Jun., and Robert Mamentang, Given, granted, sold, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents Do fully, freely and absolutely give, grant, sell, enfeoffe, convey and confirme unto the sayed Samuel Bill his heyeres and Assignes forever one certain Island, Scituate in the Massachusetts Bay, commonly known and called by the name of Spectacle Island in the present possession of the same Bill, with all rights, priveledges and appurtenances, thereunto in any wise appertaining and belonging. To have and to hold the same and every part and parcel thereof unto him the said Samuel Bill his Heyeres and Assigns to his and their sole use and benefit, in firm and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple forever. And the said Josiah for himself his heyeres, Executors, Administrators and successors, doth hereby covenant and promise to and with the said Samuel Bill his heyers and Assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents that (according

* This Island lies 3¾ miles from Long Wharf, and between Castle and Long Islands. See Drake's *Hist. of Boston*, pp. 234, 253, 318, 561, 796.—Ed.

APPENDIX II - Sandwich NH Newspaper Articles

wich, Colonel.
J. Ambrose of Moultonborough, Lt. Colonel.
Josiah Burleigh, of Sandwich, Major.
1829-30. Josiah Burleigh, of Sandwich, Colonel.
Asahel Adams, of Sandwich, Lt. Colonel.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

In 1800, Nathaniel Weed was Collector of taxes for Sandwich. He was, probably, the one that lived near the ground where the Congregational church was afterwards established, and who married the widow of James Purington and adopted his children one of whom is the wife of Deacon William Hidden of Tamworth, N. H.

DEATH OF AN OLD SANDWICH CLERGYMAN.

Before the Congregationalists had any meeting house, Rev. Jothan Sewell preached in the Potash School House situated near the Little Pond Cemetery (and which was afterwards burnt down and the district divided) at different intervals under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society. He was present at the ordination of Rev. David Page Smith the first Congregationalist settled in Sandwich May 23, 1827, and made the introductory prayer. He died at the residence of his son, Prof. John Sewell, at Bangor, Me., Dec. 18, 1884, aged 93. He was born Dec. 6, 1791, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1812.

In the Reporter of last week, in the early history of Sandwich, I noticed that in 1824 Dudley Pettengill and Joseph Quimby, Freewill Baptists did all the preaching in Sandwich. In the first place, the Friends held regular meetings before that time, and I think did some preaching. In the next place, the Methodist have had regular preaching in town since 1810. I have a list of all the Methodist preachers who preached in town regularly from 1810 to the present time, excepting the years 1817 and 1818. We had regular preaching then, but I have not yet learned the names of the preachers for those two years.

J. B. H. Norris was the regular Methodist preacher here in 1824.

C. C. FELLOWS.

From Sandwich Reporter 1884

THE PIERCE FAMILY.

A fair haired boy first saw the light.
One cold and bleak December night:
Long years ago, in seventeen-sixty-eight.
When England taxed our sires, at heavy rate.

The month of roses, seventeen seventy five
Was ushered in,—in grief the while.
For war with Britian then was rife,
When Mary came, our Samuel's wife.

The harvest moon in seventeen ninty-two
Shone bright and fair, for it was new.
Upon the youthful couple, as they neared
The grand old parson's gate; but naught they feared,

For love had made them strong to bear
His merry joke,—or quizzing stare.
Here Sam and Mary were made one.
And thus their course in life together run.

Moses, in seventeen ninty-three
Was the first bud upon the family tree.
Another son, in due time did arrive
Called Samuel, in seventeen ninty-five.

Then Tilletson, the good and true
Came to this noble pair; as we review
The passing time—'tis surely given,
In seventeen hundred ninty-seven.

Fair Susan came, in seventeen ninty-nine,
In eighteen two, Mary in line
Drew her first breath, where pain is rife
For many a mortal, in this life.

In eighteen four another came
Lovely and fair, Thirsey by name,
Next Hannah comes upon the scene.
As welcome as the rest, I ween.

Then Jane in eighteen hundred ten was born.
Rebecca's gentle eyes, on one fair morn
In eighteen hundred twelve, first saw the light,
Lucinda followed soon, one Autumn night.

Three years had passed, Mehitable did come,
Don't be surprised! my story's nearly done—
Leander was the twelfth and last they say,
Respected and beloved by all to day.

Eighty-two and eighty-six appears
The parent's age, when full of years
They passed away; to meet the two who'd left their side
Long years before, and calmly died.

The eldest son is ninety-one
His journey long in life has run;
'Tis wonderful such length of life to see,
For now the youngest one is sixty-three.

CAROLINE I. WALLACE.
Centre Sandwich, Mar. 29, 1884.

The First Clergyman in Sandwich.

THE JEWELL FAMILY.

The emigrant ancestor of Elder Jacob Jewell was Thomas Jewell, who came from England about 1640. He had a son Thomas Jr. who, whilst thinking himself a resident of Amesberry, Mass found that he was a resident of South Hampton, N. H. when the boundary line was adjusted between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He had a son John Jewell, who married Hannah Prowse Jany. 9th 1702. Their son John Jr. who was the father of Elder Jacob Jewell, died at Lisbon, N. H. in 1805, aged 93. His wife was Hannah Lancaster and their oldest child was Elder Jacob, born March 18th 1737, and who died in Sandwich, but the date of his death is not known, nor the place of his burial. Yet there must be some aged persons now living in Sandwich who attended his funeral, and some of his many descendants may have a record both of his and his wife's death. The Sandwich records show that he was marrying people when seventy years of age. Few, if any clergyman, ever preached as many years as he did, and yet ended their days there.

Elder Jacob Jewell had a brother, John Jewell, born 1746, whose first wife was Hannah Quimby (perhaps a sister to Elder Jacob's wife) and a second wife, Polly Colby, (probably an aunt or sister to Rev John Colby.) He died at Whitefield, N. H. January 1828, aged 82, having a large number of descendants, some of whom lived at old Billy-Mead (now Sutton, Vt) which is the place to which Elder John Colby's father moved when he left Sandwich. Sandwich records call him John Jewell, the third, which did not mean that he was the third John in town, but that his father John Jewell and his grandfather John Jewell were living when he became of age. He was not in Sandwich in 1776 while his brother, Elder Jacob, was. Mrs. Blossom says "Joseph Thrasher was married about two years after I was [1777] His wife was Joanna, sister of John Jewell's wife, Hannah Quimby. Thrasher came from Weare." The Sandwich REPORTER of October 18th 1883 gives his family and that of John Jewell, the third. This John had a son Ebenezer born August 16th, 1791 who married a Patience Quimby in 1812.

Elder Jacob Jewell married Martha Quimby. He was in Sandwich in 1776 and then there was not a Quimby in town. It may be that his wife was a sister of Major Aaron Quimby, and that he was the means of getting the Quimby's to Sandwich, all of whom were strong Baptists. There was a Jacob Jewell who married Sarah Wells at Sandwich, August 3d 1783. She was

APPENDIX II - Sandwich NH Newspaper Articles

have been a second wife of the Elder or first wife of his son Jacob.

Elder Jacob Jewell had a sister Mary Jewell who married Timothy Tewksbury of Sandwich, N. H. and whose son John Tewksbury, born April 13th 1774 married a sister of Ezekiel French and lived on the left hand of the corner road to North Sandwich before you reached the Donovans, Hiltons and Severances. John Tewksbury had several children who lived to maturity.

Elder Jacob Jewell's children are not upon the Sandwich Records; but patient investigation gives the following; Ruhamah (or Hannah) Sarah, Martha, married 27 August, 1780, Nathaniel French, of Sandwich, N. H., Lydia married Dec. 9th 1792 John Severance Jr. of Sandwich N. H., Mary married Eliphalet Prescott Dec. 30 1795. Jacob, may have been the one who married Sarah Wells August 3d 1783. Rev. Levi married at Sandwich N. H. August 13th 1790, Judith Tewksbury. and died at Cincinnati, Ohio. Sargeant. married Mariam Page Nov. 23d 1786 and had a son David who lived at Mt Vernon. Mass., and William.

This is all that can be done for Rev. Jacob and his descendants now, but there ought to be more known of the pioneer clergyman of Sandwich whose only fault seems to have been that he adhered to the faith of his fathers and would not in his old age renounce the work of his life time. He is said to have been the first and last Calvinist Baptist preacher in Sandwich. The other Jewells of Sandwich and Tamworth were descendants of another emigration and their relationship must be determined by the English records. But it is said that some of the daughters or nieces of Elder Jewell intermarried with the sons of the other family. Extracts from a few letters will give what is known of them.

Tamworth Jany. 11th 1884. Col. David Lyman Jewell of Suncook, N. H., is not a descendant of Elder Jacob Jewell, the Baptist preacher of Sandwich. He was born in this town and is a descendant of Mark Jewell. born in the North of Devonshire, England, in 1724 and died at Sandwich Feb, 19th 1787, aged 63. Mark came to this Country in 1743 and located in Durham. He was the father of Mark Jr. Bradbury and John. It is said that Mark Jr. was the first white man who settled in Tamworth. He settled there about 1772 on what is called Stevenson Hill. Then he removed to Birch Intervale. He married Ruth Vittum of Sandwich in 1776. They had sixteen children. He was prominent in town affairs and sometimes preached. [Was he not the Mark who was selectman in Sandwich in 1776?] This Mark had sons Mark (father of Mrs Huckins) Asa, David, Jacob and Bradbury. This latter (grandfather of Col. David Lyman Jewell) married Mary Chapman and had David and Bradbury, born 1807 who moved to New Market and became a physician and was the father of the above Col. Jewell of Suncook.

The preacher Mark's brother Bradbury had several sons all of whom died childless except Mark F. who is the father of E. P. Jewell of Laconia, N. H.

The preacher Mark's brother John had Mark, Jacob. Daniel and others.

The desendants of the Jewells are still numerous in Sandwich and Tamworth in the female branch under the names of Huskins, Morse, Brown &c. but they are scarce in the male branch. G. M.

SANDWICH CENTRE,
November 16, 1881.

In the early settlement of this town a piece of land was granted to John Jewell. I find no other name of Jewell in that book which is known as the Proprietor's Book and dates back to 1763, but one of the old town books was burned S. B. W.

[Was not this John the brother, heretofore alluded to, of Elder Jacob Jewell who married Hannah Quimby and Polly Colby?] (Samuel B. Wiggin

TAMWORTH, Nov. 5, 1881.

In 1777 Bradbury Jewell was one of our selectmen and held offices of various kinds until about 1800. After that his name disappeared. His brother Mark, who sometimes preached came into town about the same time. Bradbury built the first two story house in town. It was on Stevenson hill. He paid $14000 of continental money for the brick in the chimney. [A Bradbury Jewell of Sandwich married Ann Elizabeth Edgerley daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Wedgewood) Edgerly of New Market, N. H.] Mark Jewell, born May 20, 1754 was frequently in office. He had sons Joseph, Jacob, Asa, Bradbury, born Oct. 22, 1779 Mark and David born January 30, 1782. All are dead but Jacob who live at No. Sandwich. Bradbury had sons David and Bradbury Jr. who married Mary Chapman in 1806 and moved to New Market, N. H. Mark and Bradbury had a brother John who lived near them, and had sons Mark, Jacob and Daniel. J. G.

NORTH SANDWICH Nov. 15, 1881.

I am of the same generation in descent from Mark Jewell, the Tamworth preacher that Col. David Lyman Jewell of Suncook is, and my grandfather, Jacob Jewell lives with me aged 87 years. He is son of Mark, the preacher, who was born in Durham, N. H. about 1754, then moved into Sandwich [where he was probably the selectman in 1776], then into Tamworth (to Stevenson Hill) and then to Birch Intervale. He had brothers Bradbury and John. The former died at Birch Intervale. The later moved from that place to Colebrook, N. H. Mark's wife's name was Ruth Yittum. Birch Intervale is in Tamworth and Sandwich. Bradbury's house was in Sandwich and Mark's the preacher, in Tamworth. I have been looking over grandfather Jacob's papers and I find that his grandfather (the father of Mark the preacher) came from England when he was but 18 years of age and settled in Durham, N. H. He came to Sandwich to visit his children. He was taken sick while on that visit and died Feb. 19, 1787, aged 63. He was buried at Sandwich Lower Corner, the first one that was buried in that Cemetery, but the spot is not known as it was not marked. His widow lived at Durham until Apr. 17, 1796, when she died aged about 87.

Elder Jacob Jewell of Sandwich was not connected with our family. Grandfather's father (Mark) died in Sandwich July 14, 1844 aged about 90, the father of sixteen children and grandfather is the only one of the sixteen now living. My father, Alvah Jewell, was born in 1819 and was an only child and I am an only child. Father has been dead 24 years. At this late date there is much confusion in the Jewell families. But Elder Jacob Jewell was the first minister in Sandwich and he was nothing else but a minister whereas my great grandfather (Mark) preached occasionally, but does not appear to have been regularly settled over any church.

It is a tradition in our family that Mark Jewell the emigrant did not come to America to stay originally. But he got married and his wife objected to returning to England. G. W. M.

There was a Jonathan Jewell who was married in Sandwich by Elder Jacob Jewell to Sarah Webster April 17, 1788. He also married in Sandwich August 13, 1790 Rev. Levi Jewell to Judith Tewksbury. This latter was the Elder's son and perhaps the former was. Daniel Jewell was married by Ezekiel French to Polly Brown Feb. 23, 1817. His origin is not known. Hon. Marshall Jewell, late Governor of Connecticut and Post Master General was of the same descent as Elder Jacob Jewell. E. P. Jewell

E. P. Jewell

The silver spoon referred to in your last issue as being in the possession of Antoinette H. Clark of Minnesota and made by her great-great-grandfather Enoch Hoag, then a resident of Dover, N. H. is a notable fact. Said spoon was presented to her as a gift, in connection with an old fashioned pewter platter last summer while on a visit east, by her sister E. P. Varney, No. Berwick, Me., the bal. of the set being sacredly kept to go down to the Tuttle family, as descending from their grandsires of the past century. A. E. Turrell.

APPENDIX III - Some Excerpts from History of Weare, New Hampshire, 1888

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NATHANIEL MARTIN* was the first white settler of Robiestown, now called Weare. He was a hunter and fisherman from old Derryfield, had married Colonel Goffe's daughter Marcie and came to Weare in the fall of 1750. He built his log cabin in the Piscataquog valley, fifteen rods or so east of the blue, winding river, just west of the Kuncanowet hills, by the old mast road, then only a winter logging path,† and on lott wenty-six, range one. Looking south from it he could see a high hill in the gore, and still farther south Joe English in New Boston.

His cabin was easily built; it was small and low, made of round logs locked together at the ends by cutting each log half off, the cracks "chinked and daubed" with moss, clay or mud to keep out the cold, light poles for rafters covered with peeled spruce bark or hemlock, door of hewn boards pinned together, the window, a hole cut through the log wall, open in warm, fair weather but closed with a wooden shutter in cold or storm. The floor was of poles evenly laid; under it a hole dug a few feet deep and not stoned was used for a cellar, and a small loft overhead reached by a ladder served as a chamber. In one end of the cabin was a huge fire-place eight feet long, built of stone and large enough to take in logs as big as a man could lift; its mantel was of green oak and its chimney, built outside, a cob-work of sticks thickly plastered with clay, so large it lighted the room by day and the children sitting in the fire-place corner at night could look up through it at the sky and stars. Such were all the cabins of the first settlers for not as yet had a saw-mill been built.

May be a party of eight men which the town proprietors had voted came from Hampton Falls to help him build his cabin and clear his land, perhaps Col. John Goffe and friends lent a hand, and of course he got the year's provisions which had been offered.

* Nathaniel Martin, son of Samuel Martin, was born in the lower part of what was then called Harrytown, afterwards Derryfield, now Manchester. His father had a ferry across the Merrimack known as Martin ferry, about a mile north of Goff's Falls. Nathaniel had four brothers, Samuel, Ephraim, Ebenezer and Joshua, all stout, hardy, fearless men. Joshua who lived in after years in Goffstown was especially distinguished. Their father died when they were young, and they supported their mother and themselves many years by farming, hunting and fishing. Widow Martin was a strong, active woman, and when her boys were away was ever ready to take the oars and ferry people across the river. She could do it with ease and skill. Nathaniel Martin when a young man removed to Amoskeag. In a short time he went to Bedford, where he married Marcie Goffe, daughter of Col. John Goffe, and from thence to Weare. They had nine children, six sons, Ichabod, Timothy, Nathaniel, Robert, Moses and Jesse, and three daughters, Hannah and Deborah, the name of the third not given. Mr. Martin in his old age went back to Derryfield to live, and then for a time resided at Martin ferry in Hooksett. Some of his children removed to Maine, and Jesse, in religion a Methodist, was a minister of the gospel at Vassalborough.

† Potter's Manchester, p. 252.

And now, fifteen years after the grant of Halestown there is only a small clearing just made on the Jeremiah Bennett lot, a few open beaver meadows and Nathaniel Martin's cleared acre; all the rest is a howling wilderness. Martin and his young wife are alone in town and their solitude is broken only by the gobbling of wild turkeys, the hoot of owls, the bark of foxes, the cry of wild cats, the hideous howl of wolves and the unearthly, blood-curdling, half-human cry of the panther. It was wild music, weirder than the deepest peals of the grandest organ. But they did not stay here all the winter. Mrs. Martin often went home to her father's in Derryfield where in after years some of her children were born.

Mr. Martin lived on lot twenty-six about ten years, when he moved to the gore and built the second saw-mill in town where the one is now at Oil Mill. In 1761 he sold this mill and his farm to Jonathan Clement and returned to his first residence on twenty-six.

R-17

JOHN JEWELL was the second settler. He came from old Derryfield in May, 1751, and built his log cabin on lot thirty-six, range one. The site of his old cellar is still pointed out. It is a little north of the south road from Oil Mill to South Weare, north of the David Gould house and about one-fourth of a mile south-east of Dearborn's tavern.* John Jewell, Jr., Jacob Jewell, his sons, and also his daughter Lydia came with him. Jacob was a "fine speller" and used to write his name with every letter wrong, thus: G-e-k-u-p Jacob. Lydia Jewell was the bride† of the first wedding of white folks in town. Of course there were Indian weddings before. It is said they made a marriage feast and it was of "bear's steak and Jotham beans." A wild bear from the woods was killed for the occasion and the beans were had of Jotham Tuttle; hence the name "Jotham beans."‡

R-52

The Jewells were originally from South Hampton and tarried a year or two at the roaring falls of Amoskeag before coming to our town. There they learned to fish; to love lamper-eels, often called "Derryfield beef," and for years they went from Weare every spring to catch and lay in a large supply. But it could not be said

* Mrs. George Cram says he settled there. She is a connection of the Dustin family who lived near the Jewells.

† Who the bridegroom was we have not been able to learn.

‡ The first marriage on record in the town books is the following: "This may satisfy whome it may concerne that I married with licence from Govener Bening Wintworth Esq. Mr. Ezra Clement and Mrs Sarah Emerson on October 31st 1765 they being both of Weare.

"JEREMIAH ALLEN Justus peace

"A true record. by me JEREMIAH CORLLES Town Clark."

APPENDIX III - Some Excerpts from History of Weare, New Hampshire, 1888
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of them as it was said of Derryfield folks generally who had nothing else but eels to eat:—

"That the marks of eels were so plain to trace,
That the children looked like eels in the face,
And before they walked, and it is well confirmed,
That the children never crept but squirmed."

Nor could they quite be classed with such Derryfield folks as these for the Jewells were a very pious family:—

"Such a mighty power did the squirmers wield,
O'er the goodly men of old Derryfield,
It was often said that their only care,
And their only wish and their only prayer
For the present world and the world to come,
Was a string of eels and a jug of rum."—*Stark.*

People fished at night at Amoskeag falls. A wild scene; a hundred men on the rocks; torn and tattered costumes; some half hid in the gloom; some standing out in the fire-light; their torches blazing; killing shad and salmon with swift spear-thrusts; throwing out alewives with scoop nets; setting eel pots and handling the squirming, shiny lampers with woollen mittens; some fighting; all shouting; the water rushing, roaring; a fierce and boisterous scene.

They got all these kinds of fish, and every spring, when the finny tribes came up the river, they had a great feast. They brought their fish home from the falls in bags on their horses' backs.* Their future neighbors, also, were many of them from Derryfield, and they were all very fond of going to Amoskeag to fish.

Mr. Jewell, some years after, moved to lot fifty, range one, just west of the Peacock, where he lived for a long time; then sold out and went to Sandwich, being one of the first settlers in that town.

Thomas Worthley,† the third settler, came in October, 1751, from Goffstown. He got his deed June 17, 1752, of lots thirty-three and thirty-four, range one, of Joseph Batchelder, the consideration being twenty pounds old tenor "and to settle." He was born in England, sailed to this country at an early age, married Mehitable Yarrow of Worcester, lived at various places, once at Bedford, and was one of Colonel Goffe's friends. He built his log-house on lot thirty-four, range one, in the marshy vale of the Otter, by a cold, never-failing spring of the purest water. There were several beaver

* Jonathan Martin said his ancestors used to go on horseback to Amoskeag falls to fish, and he showed the old leather saddle-bags in which they brought home the "Derryfield beef."

† He worked on "the way" for the proprietors' committee with his cattle in June, 1752. See note (*), p. 91, *ante*.

meadows on the slow, winding stream; hunters had killed the beavers; some one had torn down their dams* and let out the water from the soft ground; the grass sprang up luxuriantly; blue joint of excellent quality and as high as a man's head. Worthley came up with some help in the summer, cut it and stacked the hay in a warm, dry place; built a small log-barn; in the fall drove up his cattle and in the winter fed it out to them.†

He was also quite a hunter; caught mink and otter on the streams; sable and fishercats on the hills and sometimes in early winter he got larger game; moose and wolves. To his practised ear, the evening howl of the wolves from the frozen mountains was a wild melody.

Deer were very plenty; more at that time than there are sheep in town now, and our settler had great luck catching them. The Indians built drives in which they captured them; Worthley found the remains of one. He and his friends profited by the idea; they renewed it and then they could go up near the head of the Otter on Mount William‡ almost any time, start up several deer, hurry them down into the drive and shoot them as they tried to escape. They got a good supply of meat this way, but one year they had to hang it up in the tops of some great hemlock trees near Worthley's cabin, to keep it from the deer-keepers the town chose. The stumps of those old hemlocks are still to be seen.

In summer, when there were plenty of flowers, Worthley hunted bees. The first year he was here he found them at work on the turf in the rear of his cabin, where the sink-water was thrown. He cut up a piece with a bee on it, carried it in the direction from which they seemed to come, let the bee go back and forth several times and found a large swarm in a great pine. He felled the tree, and when it struck the ground the honey spurted out. He gathered it up as well as he could and got from the tree a large washtub nearly full of the nicest. At another time he found a swarm with an abundance of honey in the top of a pine that two "shingle-weavers" had felled and were making shingles from its butt. They had seen the bees, but did not think they had a home in their tree.

* Benjamin Tuttle said beavers were very plenty, and he had seen a beaver dam many times where afterwards was the Grove mill pond.

† Nearly all the new settlers would first come alone or with help, cut out a path to their lot, clear a few acres, build a cabin and barn, and then move in their family.

‡ Benjamin Tuttle said that when his grandfather came to Weare deer had yards in winter on Mount William.

APPENDIX III - Some Excerpts from History of Weare, New Hampshire, 1888
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He had four sons: John, Timothy, Thomas and Jonathan, and several daughters,* all of whom came to Weare with him. His first wife died young and was buried on the west side of the north road from Oil Mill to South Weare. Her grave, paved with pebbles, is under a pine tree and is still plain to be seen. His second wife, Widow Mehitable Ordway, lived to be ninety-five years old. He resided here all the rest of his life, died at the great age of one hundred and six years and was buried in the cemetery at South Weare. His old cellar can now be pointed out and the pure, cold spring near by is often visited.†

Moses Quimby was the fourth settler. He was from the Hampton hive, had his early home in Danville, lived for a while at old Derryfield, where he learned to fish at Amoskeag falls, came to South Weare about April 8, 1752, and built his log-hut on lot fifty-five, range one, near where the South meeting-house now stands. To be more precise, it was south of the road to Mount Misery, just opposite the east line of the present burying-ground and one-half mile west of Meadow brook. He bought his land of John Green of Hampton Falls, one of the town proprietors, and the consideration was "that said Quimby has obliged himself and his heirs to settle and dwell on said lot." He came at once; the proprietors may have sent men to aid him, and it is told that the three settlers made a "bee" to build his cabin and clear his land. It was the custom for all the settlers to labor together, first in one field, then in another; it made the work lighter.

It was a hard job to fell the forest and chop and pile and burn the timber. Two men, one chopping on each side, would cut the trees pretty fast, one by one; but often when it was on the hill-side they would drive a piece. This was done by cutting each tree about one-third off on the down-hill side, then felling some huge ones on the up-hill side upon the notched ones, which broke them down, and these in turn broke down their neighbors, and so in a minute, the the whole forest, creaking, groaning, staggering, came thundering to the ground as though a hurricane had swept over it.

Two weeks of the hot summer would dry the foliage well, then it was burned over and the logs cut off in lengths suitable to pile. But this was slow work when the settler had no one to help, and he often "niggered" them, as it was called, by building fires at their sides and letting them burn off. The Indians used to do the same way. The land was not generally well cleared the first year, and the seed was hoed in among the stumps and blackened timber.

Moses Quimby was the only settler in 1752. He sold the land for the church where the present one now stands. He lived here till about 1790, when he disposed of his farm and went to Sandwich.

The town proprietors were now on their last year to get the thirty families and as yet only four had moved into town. They would hardly have got these only for the aid of Col. John Goffe. And now when the time was nearly up and there was great danger of incurring a forfeiture, they put forth renewed efforts.

Among other things they tried to sell their lands in the north part of the town. To bring them into the market it was necessary to have "a convenient way" to the lots. At a meeting held in the summer of 1753 they chose a committee, of which Meshech Weare was chairman, to look out one and mark it. Oct. 22d the committee reported that they had done the work. "The way" came into "said tract" on the east side "near ye Center road," then it ran north by the east line to the seventh range of lots, on Sugar hill, then west on the south side of the range across six lots, thence it crossed over southerly to the mill; here it met the road to Center square.

Mr. Benjamin Page, who was present, offered to make it "a good, passable way" for £110. It was agreed that he should have it; but he did not, and then the proprietors at once voted that they would make it a good passable* "*cart* way" this fall, and they probably did it; but they got no new settlers. Colonel Goffe, who still kept at work for them, procured one.

* One of his daughters married Jotham Tuttle and another Caleb Emery, both early settlers of Weare.

† "The first settlers of Weare, N. H., were Nathaniel Martin in 1750; John Jewell, May 1751; Thomas Worthley, October 1751."—*Joseph Philbrick's Memorandum Book.*

* "At a meeting of ye Propr^s^ at ye house of Benj^a^ Swett Inholder Octo. 22. 1753
"1 Capt. Samll. Prescutt Chosen moderator
"2 Mr. Hillyard the Clerk being absent
"Voted that Meshech Weare be Clerk for this present meeting
"3 The Com^tee^ Chosen at the Last meeting to look out a way into said tract of Land making Report that they had been and Looked out the most Convenient Place they could find for a way into said tract of land and have found where they think there may be a convenient way to Come into said tract of Land at the Easterly Side near to ye Center Road and then to Run Notherly upon or near ye Easterly Line till it Comes to the Northerly Range of Lotts then to Run up w^b^ upon or near ye so End of s^d^ N^o^ Range of Lotts about Six Lotts then to Cross over to the mill as they have Spotted & marked out the Same— Voted That said way be Cleared this fall as soon as may be so as to make it passable for a Cart way—
"(And as Mr Benjamin Page of Kensington Appears to undertake to Clear said way so as to make it a good Passable Road for £110—0—0 old Tenr— Voted That he be Imployed to Clear s^d^ way) [The words in parenthesis are erased in the original.] And that Each Proprietor if he see cause have liberty to go or send a hand in order

APPENDIX III - Some Excerpts from History of Weare, New Hampshire, 1888
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ninety-three, range four, of John Loverin for £45 lawful money, and settled there at once. He built his cabin on the east side of the Piscataquog, a short distance below Alexander brook and just north of what is now Everett station. He was a man of fair ability, took part in the Revolution and held several town offices. He lived in Weare about thirty years, then moved to New London.

Benjamin Severance, 1758, settled on the north end of lot twenty-six, range one. He lived there a short time, went down country visiting and there died before Sept. 20, 1760.

Jotham Tuttle came to Weare when the war was raging hardest, 1759, and success was crowning the British arms. He also married one of the daughters of Thomas Worthley, the third settler, and his father-in-law sold or gave to him the south half of lots thirty-three and thirty-four, range one. Mr. Tuttle built his log house near the line of lot thirty-two, in the valley of the Otter and just west of that stream.

He was a hunter and fisherman and scoured all the neighboring country for game, fished in all the streams and often went to Gorham pond in what was once Gorhamtown, where he got fish that would weigh several pounds each. He was poor, as were nearly all the rest, had no horse, and when he went to Bedford to mill, fourteen miles away, he carried his bag of corn on his shoulder and gun in hand to protect himself from the Indians who might shoot and scalp him.* He would go and return the same day. The very first settlers went sometimes to Londonderry to mill. He was the same Jotham who furnished the beans for Lydia Jewell's wedding. One of his descendants, Benjamin Tuttle, still lives near his old place.

Bond Little from Hampstead settled on lot fifty-two, range one, south from what is now known as Fifield's Corner, in 1759. He had been a soldier, in Capt. John Hazen's company, in the war then going on, and had just returned from an expedition against Crown Point. No deeds running to him can be found, but "in the eighth year of his majesty's reign" he sold to Jacob Jewell, son of John Jewell, the second settler, half of his lot. His wife was Ruth Atwood, sister of Caleb Atwood, and she was a pious member of the Antipedobaptist church.

* In 1758, at Ilinsdale, they killed Captain Moore and his son, took his family and burned his house. At Number Four they killed Asahel Stebbins, took his wife and Isaac Parker, a soldier, and killed cattle in the woods.—*Farmer's Belknap, p. 319.* The report of this spread to every settlement, and it was a very proper thing for Jotham Tuttle to take his gun with him when he went to mill.

Mr. Little lived on lot fifty-two till 1775, then moved to Deering. In 1786 he went to Newbury, and in 1800 to Hatley, Province of Quebec, where he died July 10, 1811. He was a man of great energy, noted for his wit and mirthfulness; was a prominent citizen in the towns where he lived, served as selectman, held various other offices, was a justice of the peace for many years and solemnized numerous marriages.*

When the result of the war was doubtful but few settlements, as we have told, were made. But now, 1759, when it was apparent that the French would be beaten and the Indians subdued, men again began to move into the woods without fear or hesitation. Weare, New Boston and Goffstown were beginning to rapidly fill up with settlers, and the Lord Proprietors thought it would be the best time to dispose of their lands in the gore that lay between those towns and the Royal Society land.

At a meeting held by them March 8, 1759, at the inn of James Stoodley in Portsmouth, they voted that it be severed and equally divided by lot to the proprietors in fifteen shares, to be laid out and divided into so many lots as shall be hereafter agreed upon.

They soon engaged Mr. Robert Fletcher, surveyor, to make a survey. He at once went to the gore with two chainmen and laid it out into fifteen shares, two lots to a share. He was very careful in his work, spotted the lines plainly and made the corners distinct, put all the streams on to his plan accurately, examined the quality of the land so as to "couple" the lots in each share equitably, or, as he says, "so as to make fifteen equal shares quantity and quality as near as may be." As he ran it out the gore was six miles long, two hundred and eighty rods wide on the east end, and three hundred and sixty rods on the west end. In this he made a great mistake, which in time had to be rectified. His plan was given to the Lord Proprietors Nov. 21, 1759.

Tuesday, Nov. 27th, they met once more at Stoodley's inn, and voted to accept and receive the plan; to make a division of said tract of land as it is laid down upon it; to draw the rights by lot in the usual manner at this meeting and to make said drawing a severance of said tract of land to each of the fifteen proprietors' rights or shares to be the property of the owners, to them, their

* There is a tradition that a mulatto, Lot Little, came to Weare with Bond Little. He had been the slave of Bond's father, and the latter at his decease willed him to his wife.

the meeting to order and presided as *moderator*, an honorable position. It must be filled, for without this officer the business can not go on. By the law he could say who should speak and who not. He had the power of the Province behind him to keep order. All must be silent at his request under penalty of five shillings, and no one should interrupt an orderly speaker. He read the charter, and the first thing the town did they voted to accept it. They were now a body corporate, and they went on with the business.

They decided to choose the officers by "pool" [poll]. This was by counting the heads of those who rose in favor of a nomination, and then of those who rose against it. Sometimes those in favor went to one side of the room, and those opposed to the other, and there their heads were counted.

They *voted* that the selectmen should have no pay for labor except for charges "born" by the town. There was a law for this, and then if a selectman accepted the office he could collect nothing for his services.

Chose Jeremiah Corliss *town clerk*. His duties at that time were to keep an account at the meeting of all votes passed and officers chosen; to make a fair record of the same; to record births, marriages and deaths, and all acts of the town officers.

Voted to have five *selectmen* this year. The law was optional about the number. In 1636, the General Court enacted that every town should have the power and liberty to choose prudential men, not exceeding seven, to order the affairs of the town. These were at first called "the seven men," then "town's men," then "towns men select," and finally "selectmen."*

Chose Capt. Nathaniel Martin, John Mudgett, Moses Quimby, Jeremiah Corliss and Moses Gile, *selectmen*. They were to assess taxes, pay town charges for preaching, for schools, and the support of the poor. They hired the minister, took care of the

house, for preaching, and no worthy person went from his door without experiencing his hospitality.

Goffstown and Goffe's Falls, so called for Colonel Goffe, will hand down the name to posterity. He married Hannah Griggs, by whom he had several daughters, one of them Marcie, the wife of Nathaniel Martin, the first settler of Weare, and one son, Maj. John Goffe, an officer both in the French war and the Revolution, who lived in Bedford.

Colonel Goffe died Oct. 20, 1786, in Derryfield. In the old grave yard in Bedford, there rest side by side the mortal remains of John Goffe, Esq., Col John Goffe and Maj. John Goffe. At the right hand side of each repose the ashes of their wives.—*Hist. of Bedford, p. 242; Hist. of Manchester, p. 518; Adjt.-Gen.'s Report, vol. ii, 1866, p. 79.*

*The first town-meeting held in this country was in Charlestown, Mass., February, 1631-5. Eleven selectmen were chosen with power to act for one year, with advice of pastor and teacher in every case of conscience.

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meeting-house, and had the whole charge of the schools and school-houses. They laid out and made roads and built bridges.

Chose Ens. Jacob Jewell, Jonathan Clement, Thomas Worthley and William Darling, *surveyors of highways*. They were to work out the highway taxes, thus keeping the roads in repair in summer and well broke out in winter.

Chose John Jewell *constable*. This was a high office. The town could choose as many as they pleased, but one was enough for this year. By direction of the selectmen constables warned the town-meetings, collected the taxes, warned poor people out of town, could serve writs for small sums and make arrests.

Chose Josiah Brown and Jonathan Clement "*Committy men.*" They were auditors to look over the town accounts to see that they were rightly kept and cast, and the business done correctly.

Chose Aaron Quimby *assessor* to take the "Invoys" [inventory]. The selectman usually did this, and why they should depart from the usual custom is not clear. It was done differently then from what it is now. They were well acquainted with every man, knew how much property he had, and without going about they set against his name the amount he ought to pay, omitting those too poor, and gave the list to the constable to collect. It was no proof a man did not live in town that his name did not appear in the tax list.

Chose Abraham Johnson and Asa Heath "*Hogh Reafs*" [hog-reeves]. The law said swine were not to run at large from April 1st to Oct. 1st, without some protection to the public, and these officers were to yoke and ring hogs. Two hog-reeves must be chosen each year. The yoke was of wood, to be as long above the neck as the depth of the neck, and one-half as long below; the ring to be a strong, flexible wire inserted in the top of the nose, the ends so twisted as to project an inch above, to prevent rooting. At first this office meant something, then it became a burlesque, all "new-married men" being elected hog-reeves.

Chose Nathaniel Corliss *tithing man*. He was to keep good order in church during divine service and make complaints of any disorderly conduct. He was an effectual bug-bear to juvenile church-goers. He was also to inspect licensed houses and inform of all disorders in them, look after all idle persons and vagabonds, profane swearers, Sunday travelers and Sabbath breakers generally, to arrest and punish them. As a badge of his office he carried a

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The Religious Life of Sandwich

PART III.

In this final chapter of the religious history of the Town we are seeking to summarize the results already published in previous pamphlets together with information gleaned from other sources.

THE CALVINIST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SANDWICH

Of the very earliest days when Sandwich was opened for settlement we have little information. We only know that pioneer conditions must have prevailed. There is the record of a Proprietors Meeting in Exeter on Oct. 29, 1765, at the Inn of Samuel Folsom, when "it was voted to give Orlando Weed of Gilmanton, for making the Seven first settlements in said Sandwich, Seven hundred acres of Land in any part of the Town he shall choose, to be laid out in one Square Body; Seventy pounds Lawful Money; and Seven Cows." (Hist. Car. Co., p. 645.) Detailed specifications are then named to which he must conform, one being that this settlement must be made "within three years." Shortly thereafter comes the laconic statement: "He complied with the conditions." It is further recorded that his own personal holdings included lands near "Little Pond." (Hist. Car. Co., pp. 645-46.)

"The first Missionary preacher north of Lake Winnepiseogee" is said to have been "Rev. Joshua Nickerson of Cape Cod." He preached in Moultonboro, Sandwich and Tamworth. He identified himself with no sect, but was esteemed a very pious man." When in 1778 it was proposed in the warrant for the annual Town Meeting of Tamworth to settle him as their minister, the voters were unanimous in their refusal to do so by reason of their "inability and fewness in number," adding that they could not "expect a settled ministry, at least till the war subsides." (Memoir of Samuel Hidden, pp. 71-3.)[1]

This record may serve to explain in part why there seems to have been considerable delay in settling Elder Jacob Jewell as the first minister to serve in Sandwich.[2] The date of his arrival must have been prior to 1776, since in that year his name is included in the list of the male inhabitants of the town over 21 years of age. Later biographical details regarding his life and work are almost altogether wanting.

He was the son of John and Hannah (Lancaster) Jewell, and was born in South Hampton, N.H., March 18, 1737. He went with his parents to Weare in 1751. He and his wife (Martha Quimby) were

[1] There is then an added statement of no little interest that mirrors the attitude in which they "assure the Proprietor that they feel that it is their duty, however small their number, or however much they are embarrassed with the cares of life not to sink into a supine state in respect to the means of Religion, so we have a sincere desire to make all the provision in our power for hiring preaching here for a season, and beg leave to lay our circumstances before you and beg you would consider our peculiar situation and incapacity of ourselves to provide a preacher for any term of time, and pray your kind help and donation towards hiring preaching for any time you may think proper." (Memoir of Samuel Hidden, pp. 71-73.)

[2] The population of the town in 1775 was only 243.

Jacob left Weare for Sandwich c 1774.

× So. Hampton consid created until 1742

Jacobs

received into the First Baptist Church in Weare when it was organized on April 19, 1768. The term of his service in Sandwich is usually given as from 1780-1806. If we look back to the earliest days he seems a very elusive figure, and much the same continues to be true in the after years. Just why so little information has been preserved regarding him is hard to understand in view of his many years of pastoral service, his large family and their successful careers. As to this lack of knowledge one writer remarks: "There ought to be more known of the pioneer clergyman of Sandwich whose only fault seems to have been that he adhered to the faith of his fathers and would not in old age renounce the work of his lifetime." (S.S. Bk., p. 37.)[1]

As stated above, 1780 has been given as the date when he began to serve as the first settled minister of the town.[2] If this is the case it must be added that during the major portion of his pastorate the church, though reckoned as Calvinist Baptist, had this official status for only 6 years (1793-99), for, according to the Baptist historian Bakus, the Baptist Church in Sandwich was "constituted" (i.e., was given official standing in Baptist fellowship) in 1793, with Jacob Jewell as its minister and with 111 members. John Asplund, 5 years earlier, in his Annual Register of the Baptist Denomination in America, gives Sandwich, with a membership of 42, the last place in the list of 32 N. H. Baptist Churches, and names Joseph Quimby as a candidate for ordination, but he does not have the usual accompanying statement as to the date when the church "constituted."[3]

That the Church should remain for so long a period without seeking denominational affiliation, and that Joseph Quimby should continue to be a candidate for ordination for 8 years, seem very unusual, until we learn that the younger colleague was preaching the Freewill Baptist doctrine of free grace in contrast to his older associates' teaching of election.[4]

To what extent he may have been acquainted previously with the Freewill Baptist movement is not known. However, we can but recall that it was shortly before his arrival in Sandwich that Benjamin Randall was ordained, and the First Freewill Baptist Church in New Durham, N.H., was "embodied." (1780). It was likewise in the year following that a request was received by the New Durham Church from the brethren in Tamworth that they might be embodied as a church. On February 26th "Randall and Boody met with them", as did Samuel Weeks of Gilmanton, "who, by the providence of God, was travelling that way," and a church of 8 members was then or-

[1] "He was a good and faithful preacher and adhered steadfastly to the religion of his ancestors. His daughters connected themselves by marriage with some of the best families in town and his sons were worthy descendants of the pioneer preacher." Hist. Car. Co., p. 877.

[2] Newman, in "A Century of Baptist Progress", (III, p. 242) is in agreement with Bakus as to dates.

[3] Joseph Quimby was the son of Major Aaron and Anna (Hadley) Quimby; was born in Weare, N.H., Sept. 1, 1761; he served in his father's Company in the Revolutionary War, and came to Sandwich with his parents in 1781; he married Martha Colby, and continued to reside in Sandwich up to the time of his death, Nov. 15, 1825.

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ganized and a Deacon ordained. "Nor did the Living Vine flourish in that town alone, in many places along the foot of the White Mountain range, pioneer settlers sought the blessings of salvation, and soon the wilderness began to blossom and the fruits of saving grace hung in rich clusters up and down those mountain sides." (I.D. Stewart, Hist. of Freewill Baptists, p. 59.)

During the earlier period of Joseph Quimby's connection with the Church his views may have had only a minority support, but this appears to have been sufficient to delay the Baptist affiliation of the Church until 1793. The Church then became a member of the Meredith Baptist Association of Churches. During this same year a two-day session of the yearly Baptist Convention was held in Sandwich.

Meanwhile, however, Joseph Quimby's views must have been winning increasing favor. We are told that when he was summoned before the Church, or an Assembly, on the charge of heretical teaching Deacon Colby defended him so successfully that he was "invariably acquitted."[6] But in spite of opposition the Freewill Baptist sentiments became so dominant that Joseph Quimby could be ordained in 1798. The next step was not long delayed. On Aug. 15, 1799, the Church in Sandwich withdrew from the Baptist Association.

Elder Jewell was thus deposed from his official control, and was left with only "3 or 4" supporters. There is a tradition that his, now shadowy, pastorate ended in 1806, and that he then left town. Thereafter, in 1812, he returned "a few years before his death." (Hist. Car. Co., p. 677). Through the severance of pastoral relations some doubt seems to have arisen as to his right to the ministerial grant of land that was included in the Town Charter.[7] According to one statement Elder Jewell received "one of the four lots in the right of the first settled minister, and relinquished the remaining lots to the Town. (Hist. Car. Co., P. 677.)[8] However, in the year following the severance of Calvinist Baptist relations it was voted by the Town that Dr. Asa Crosby be chosen "to fearit (ferret) into the business about ministerial right of land, and consult with the learned in the law to see if anything can be done respecting Mr. Jacob Jewell so as to give said Jewell any part of said right of land to be done at his cost. (Hist. Car. Co., pp. 696-7). Then on Aug. 25th of the same year it was Voted: "that the Town do own and acknowledge Mr. Jacob Jewell to be the first ordained minister in the Town of Sandwich." (Hist. Car. Co., p. 697.) Thereafter on May 15, 1801, it was voted to empower the

[6] For fuller information see 22nd An Ex., p 19; Hist. Car Co., p. 678, and Stewart, "The F. W. Baptists", p. 230.

[7] "One whole Share (of land) for the Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. One whole Share for a Glebe for the Church of England as the Law established. One Share for the first settled Minister in said town, And One Share for the benefit of the School in said Town forever."

[8] The four Lots in question were:
Lot 17 in the 7th long range
Lot 13 in the 9th long range
Lot 10 in the 10th long range
Lot 16 in the 17th long range
as was voted by the Proprietors in Exeter on Feb. 11, 1771. (Hist. Car. Co., p. 647.)

Selectmen "to settle matters with Mr. Jewell for settling a lot of land owned by said Jewell as non-resident land, or to purchase the land from the present owner as may be most to the advantage of the Town." (Ibid., p. 697.)

Soon after the withdrawal of the Church from Baptist affiliation, Elder Joseph Quimby was present in New Durham at the Yearly Meeting of the Freewill Baptists where there were some 2000 attendants. Negotiations followed that led to a request on the part of the Church in Sandwich that the New Durham Quarterly Meeting of the Freewill Baptist Denomination" send instructors to them to expound the faith." In response Benjamin Randall and Richard Norton were commissioned to visit Sandwich. Thereafter, on Sept. 21, 1803, the Sandwich Church made application for fellowship and visible union with the New Durham Quarterly Meeting of the Freewill Baptist Denomination and was accepted the same day. (For fuller details cf. 22nd An. Ex., p. 19 ff.)

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF SANDWICH
1803-1821

No church records are available for the major portion of Elder Joseph Quimby's ministry. The first entry bears the date of July 15, 1820, and states that Elder Quimby was appointed to be the Clerk of the meeting. For the preceding years after the church's re-organization we have only fragmentary allusions to Sandwich that have come down to us through a variety of ssurces.

1801—From Elder Randall's biographer we learn that he went to Sandwich on June 30, 1801, and that on July 1st he "attended a church meeting with the brethren in that place; on July 2nd, he preached at Nathaniel Weed's; and the day following at the Sandwich meeting-house." (p. 206).

1804—On "Jan. 18, 19 and 20, he attended the quarterly meeting and Elder's Conference in Sandwich; and on the 21st, assisted in the ordination of Daniel Elkins of Adams, N.H., and preached the sermon from Mark XVI, 15. 'And he said unto them, go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.' Jan. 22, being Sabbath, Elder Randall preached in Sandwich meeting-house from John XIV, 6. In the evening he preached at Deacon Rice's. Many appeared duly affected under the word; and quite a number were convinced of the necessity of being born again."

1806—This year Sandwich is named as one of the places where he attended quarterly meeting, but without any additional details. His health was failing at this time, but after a severe attack he rallied for a brief interval, and thereafter passed away on Oct. 22, 1806.

1809—The year 1809 is remembered as "one of revivals in many churches, particularly Jackson, Albany, Sandwich, Ossipee, Middle-

APPENDIX 7 - Excerpt from 1941 annual of the Sandwich Historical Society

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The Religious Life of Sandwich

PART I

INTRODUCTION

For the past twenty-one years the Annual Excursions of Sandwich Historical Society have been of travel and exploration to see sections of Sandwich studied for those particular years. Now that all sections of the town have been included in these trips, your program committee has chosen for 1941 as its subject, "The Religious Life of Sandwich." On account of the breadth of the field, it has seemed advisable to devote two years to this topic. Part I, prepared this year, comprises the Brief Outline, Church Buildings, the Native Ministry of Sandwich, and the Baptist Churches, the latter subject being treated in two special articles dealing respectively with the church at the Center and with the White Church.

DIRECTIONS FOR EXCURSION

Those desiring to attend the Annual Excursion and Picnic should meet at the Baptist Church, Center Sandwich, at 11 o'clock, Thursday, August 21, 1941, heading northerly. The procession will proceed over State Highway, Route 113, to North Sandwich and from there continue northerly, on Whiteface Road to the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Wadsworth Hight, where the picnic will be held. After parking cars at the Hights', all are urged to visit the White Church which is near by and the subject of one of the special articles in this book. There will be ample time to walk to the church and inspect it at your leisure since the picnic is not supposed to begin until 12:30 o'clock.

THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF SANDWICH IN BRIEF OUTLINE

During the earliest years of the settlement of Sandwich, when pioneer conditions prevailed, there were no stated religious services. However, we are told that there were visits from itinerant missionaries and evangelists who spoke, as there was opportunity, to scattered groups in private homes or in schoolhouses.

The Baptists

There seems to be general agreement that the first settled minister was Elder Jacob Jewell.[1] It has been stated that he was in Sandwich in 1776 (S. S-B, p. 36, col. 3b; C. Co. H., p. 677), but according to Mrs. Blossom, who was a member of his congregation in the earliest days, he came from Weare with Joseph Webster and his family in 1778 (S. S-B p. 18; cf. S. S-B, p. 17, col. 3b & p. 18, col. 1m). The dates

[1] A Calvinist Baptist, the son of John and Hannah Jewell, b. in South Hampton, N. H., Mar. 18, 1737. In 1751 he went with his parents to Weare, N. H., and with his wife, Martha Quimby Jewell, was received into the membership of the Baptist Church of Weare on the day of its organization, Apr. 19, 1768.

of his pastorate in Sandwich are given as from 1780 to 1806[2] ("The Native Ministry of N. H.", p. 720, cf. C. Co. H., p. 677), at which time it is said that he left town but that he returned in 1812 and died soon thereafter, the exact date and the place of his burial being unknown (S. S-B, p. 36, col. 3; cf. C. Co. H., p. 677). After his arrival in Sandwich he received one of the four lots that had been set aside for the first settled minister of the town and relinquished the other three (C. Co. H., p. 677; S. S-B, p. 12, col. 3). Backus in his "History of the Baptists" states that the Calvinistic Baptist Church of Sandwich, though existing earlier, was not organized officially until 1793, and in his Church History of New England (III p. 102) he gives the membership of this church in 1795 as 112. Already at this time the doctrines of the Freewill Baptist faith were finding acceptance with influential members of the Sandwich congregation. This was true particularly of Joseph Quinby, a member of the church and the son of Maj. Aaron Quinby, who in due season became a rival preacher.[3]

Apparently he won the support of a majority of his hearers, for, when he was charged with heresy by Elder Jewell, it is said that he was invariably acquitted and sustained. Deacon Thomas Colby, the father of John Colby, the eloquent young preacher, is mentioned as one of his supporters. (C. Co. H., p. 678; 18th A.E., p. 35; S. S-B, p. 13)

As an outcome of this divergence in doctrine on Aug. 15, 1799 the Sandwich Church withdrew from the Baptist Association and Elder Jewell went to another field of labor. On Apr. 22, 1801, a vote was passed to ask the New Durham Quarterly Meeting of the Freewill Baptist denomination, "to send instructors to them to expound the faith"; Rev. Benjamin Randall and Richard Morton were sent, and on Sept. 21, 1803 "application for fellowship and union was made to the New Durham Quarterly Meeting, and the church was accepted the same day, thus becoming the Freewill Baptist Church of Sandwich, Joseph Quimby, pastor, in which relation he continued nearly to his death, Nov. 15, 1825." (C. Co. H., p. 678.) During his ministry there was a large increase in membership, a total of 426 being reported in 1809. At a later period, in 1838, during the so-called Great Reformation, there were 98 additions. This marked increase led to a division of the membership on Oct. 10, 1839. For a considerable distance the Bearcamp River was taken as the boundary between the parish of the First Church in North Sandwich with 291 members, and the Second Church in Center Sandwich with 159 members (C. Co. H., p. 679; 18th A. E., p. 35). There was a speedy decline in membership in North Sandwich, possibly due in large measure to an outward, and particularly to a westward, migration of population.

During the same period in North Sandwich Dudley Pettengill was minister from 1824-40. Of him it is said that he was ordained about 1815 and that he labored 25 years or more in Sandwich and

[2] Jeremy Belknap's early "History of N. H." designates Sandwich as one of the four Baptist towns in Strafford Co., but gives no dates for Elder Jewell, who is listed as the town's minister—Vol. III, p. 234.

[3] B. in Weare, N. H., Sept. 1, 1761, served in his father's Company in the Revolutionary War; moved to Sandwich in 1781; began to preach in 1791 and was ordained in 1798; m. Molly Colby of Sandwich and d. in Sandwich, Nov. 15, 1825. "Native Ministry of N. H.," p. 799, cf. 7th A.E., p. 5.

THE JEWELL REGISTER

LINE OF JOSEPH

Compiled by Clifford Beebe (#1909), Dr. Marion Hay (#1907) and Lucy H. Johnson (#1902), and published by

Bible Witness Press
PAINT ROCK, ALA. 35764

1974

NOTE TO THE READER

In this supplement to the 1860 edition of the JEWELL REGISTER, we have been able to follow out only one line, viz.: the descendants of Silas Jewell (716) of the line of Joseph Even here we do not have complete statistics, and would appreciate any further information any reader can supply.

Such a work as this begins to be out of date, however, almost before it is published, as births, deaths and marrisges do not wait on the genealogist.

We have endeavored to follow as nearly as possible the plan of the original book, with two exceptions:

1. Because the limited scope of the work permitted, and for personal reasons, we have listed female as well as male lines. Also, but without identifying numbers, adopted and step-children.

2. We have omitted the title "Rev." from names of ministers, but have included earned doctoral degrees when known.

Acknowledgments are due Mr. O. K. Woodfin of the Hustler Printing Co., South Pittsburg, Tenn., for excellent work in reproducing the original pages from copy damaged with age.

THOMAS JEWELL (1) — ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

The following information occurs in a manuscript by Dr. David Beebe (#1928) entitled "NOTES ON THE 'NEW ENGLAND PLANTERS' IN THE GENEALOGY OF VICTOR L. BEERE."

"1639: JEWELL, Thomas — b. in England, m. Grisell ——; first mentioned in Braintree, Mass. in 1639."

There is a mention of "a Miller THO: JEWELL (ꝑge) 27" in the records of the Port of London for the year, 1635. 8 Aprilis. There is no way for me to know, however, whether it is the same person. The note preceding the entry in the record gives evidence of the political and religious controversies which accompanied the exodus to New England. "Conformitie" means conformitie to the Church of England and it may be presumed that the attestations of conformitie by most of those who came to New England were done with tongue in cheek. This does probably mean, however, that Thomas Jewell was a Puritan rather than a Separatist. The reference is as follows:

> THEIS pties herevnder written are to be transported in the PLANTER: prd. p Cert; from the Minister of Kingston vpon Thames in the County of Surrey of their conformitie: & yt they are no Subsedy men.

Dr. Beebe did not have access to the JEWELL REGISTER, where (top of p. 4) Thomas Jewell is designated as a Miller, making it reasonably certain that he is identical with the person named in the Port of London record.

The "Mount," or Mount Wollaston, where Thomas Jewell was settled in 1639, is the location which became famous (or infamous) in the preceding decade as Thomas Morton's "Merry Mount," where he undertook to set up the customs of Merrie England and was raided by the Pilgrims under Captain Myles Standish.

JOEL JEWELL (1481), one of the original compilers of this book, is the subject of the following quotation, taken from a clipping found pasted into an old copy of the JEWELL REGISTER, apparently taken from a Presbyterian church publication, and dated 1895.

DEATH IN THE MINISTRY. — Rev. Joel Jewell, one of the senior members of the Presbytery of Lackawanna, died on the September 18, at his home in Troy, Pa., in the 92nd year of his age. He was born in New York, but passed most of his ministry in the State of Pennsylvania. In 1843 he entered the ministry as an ordained preacher, and for five years supplied the Presbyterian churches in the neighborhood of his Tioga county home. It is said through Mr. Jewell originated the word "teetotal." At a public temperance meeting in Hector, N. Y., in 1828, he introduced into the pledge the letters "O. P.," for "old pledge," which pledged against only distilled liquors, and "T.," for "total," including both distilled and fermented liquors. When names were being taken a young man in the gallery said, "Add my name and a 'T.,' for I am a T-totaler." He was an earnest, laborious servant of Christ.

At one time I had in my possession a pamphlet written by Joel Jewell which tells the story of the "teetotaler" movement substantially as it is given here, and thus invalidates the several traditions of its origin elsewhere at a later date. Unfortunately, I let the pamphlet pass out of my hands, and it cannot now be located.

I have searched Pennsylvania maps and indexes as far back as 1900 in a vain attempt to locate French's Mills, Joel Jewell's home town. It seems to have been in Tioga county and near the east line, as it was apparently near Troy, which is in Bradford. Perhaps another vanished town of the lumbering era. — C.A.B.

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